ATTO A ART OF A STATE OF A STATE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IV.-NO. 3.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 159.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

All communications to the Era, whether or All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. Bailey, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 14, 1850.

LOWELL'S POEMS.

POEMS BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Two volumes. Box ton: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. 1850.

We regret that our Congress-crowded columns will not allow us to notice in a fitting manner this handsome collection of the poems of one of the strongest and manliest of our writers - a republican poet who dares to speak brave words for unpopular truth, and refuses to submit to the inquisitorial expurgation of book-selling caterers to young clergy man. prejudice and oppression. Since his first appearance in public, he has happily overcome a slight tendency to mysticism and metaphysics, and in his later poems he stands out clear and strong in the light of truth and simple nature. He is no longer afraid of the sharp outlines of reality; and so that his thought is fully and forcibly expressed, and his illustration apposite, he seems at times quite careless of the niceties of diction and metaphor. The stamp of the man is on all he doeshe is always himself, and none other. He is yet a young man, and, in view of what he has already attained, we have a right to expect a good deal of his future. May he have strength and long life usual courtesy.

"Major Somerville, it affords me pleasure to see to do for freedom and humanity, and for the true and permanent glory of American literature, all that others less gifted, and subject to less favorable circumstances, have striven in vain to accom

"The Present Crisis" is in our view the nothe magnificent flow of its thought-charged verses. One of the latest-written poems, "Kossuth," is worthy of its name.

A race of nobles may die out, A royal line may leave no heir, Wise Nature sets no guards about Her pewter plate and wooden ware.

But they fail not, the kinglier breed Who starry diadems obtain; To dungeon, axe, and stake, succeed Heirs of the old heroic strain.

The zeal of Nature never cools, Nor is she thwarted of her ends; When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools, Then she a saint and prophet sends.

Lord of the Magyars! though it be The tyrant may re-link his chain, Already strive the victory As the just future measures gain.

Thou hast succeeded; thou hast won The deathly travail's amplest worth; A nation's duty thou hast done, Giving a hero to our earth!

Has saved the land he strove to save; No Cossack hordes, no traitor's blow. Can quench the voice shall haunt his grave I Kossuth am; oh Future, thou

That clear'st the just, and blott'st the vile, O'er this small dust in reverence bow.

was the chosen trump wherethrough Come chains, come death, the strain He blew

Sounds on, outliving chains and death !? We are glad to see the announcement of a ne volume of poems by the author, to be published in the early part of the present season.

[COPY-RIGHT SECURED.]

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

XV. Fill the bright goblet! Spread the festive board! Summon the gay, the youthful, and the fair!

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY AT MONT CRYSTAL. Summon the gay, the youthful, and the fair!
Through the loud hall, in joyous concert poured, let mirth and music sound the dirge of care!
But sak thou not if happiness be there—
If the loud laugh disguise convulsive throe,
Or if the brow the heart's true livery wear;
Lift not the festal mask!—enough to know
No scene of mortal life, but teems with mortal woe. In Maryland and Virginia, from a religiou

sentiment, or from a superstitious observance ner on Christmas day are accepted, unless it be in the case of the young married sons and daughters, who meet to dine at the house of the head of their family. For this reason, the party invi ted to spend the holydays at Mont Crystal did not assemble until the day after Christmas. Mont Crystal and its inmates were in great state to re-Crystal and its inmates were in great state to reeive their guests. The gold-fringed curtains, hanging from the central arch that divided the two apartments as folding doors divide them now, were drawn up with golden cord and tassels into graceful festoons, thus throwing the two rooms into graceful festoons, thus throwing the two rooms into one magnificent saloon, glowing with its subdued crimson lights and shadows. Far down the gorgeous vista, and deep in the burning gloom of its extremity, was the recess of a large bay window, whose rich drapery of crimson velvet, fringed with gold, swept finely down on either side of a luxurious sofa placed below. Beneath this gorgeous canopy, and amid the piles of crimson satin cushions, reclined the beautiful form of Miss Armstrong, attended by her governess. Never was a greater contrast in heauty than that mistress." certainly. He wore a suit of a greater contrast in beauty than that presented by these two young girls, as their figures were thrown out into beautiful relief by the reimson back-ground of their seat—both so charming, yet so unlike. Louise, reclining, with her fair, transparent complexion, with her mild blue eyes and pale gold wavy hair, with her fragile and dropping forms for the fair, transparent complexion, with her fragile with the honor due to, and exacted by, the haughty mistress of Mont Crystal. Immediately after the last arrival, the dinner-bell rang. "Will General Stuart-Gordon lend me the sup-

student in the Theological College of —. He
Sirect, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

TERMS.

Mont Crystal, and now stood with the lady to assist in receiving her guests. The visiters, as they

student in the Theological College of —. He
He had come down to spend his Christmas at
too absorbed in the study of this annoying contretemps. It was well that her servants were propty trained to their business, and that the sersist in receiving her guests. The visiters, as they sist in receiving her guests. The visiters, as they in succession alighted from their carriages, were

received by the porter, who, throwing open the hall door, passed them into the care of a servant stationed there to attend them to their respective rooms. Thence, after having arranged their toilet, they passed into the saloon at the en- and the dinner commenced. It was an almost in their toilet, they passed into the saloon at the entrance of which Mrs. Armstrong received each guest with the stately courtesy of a Virginian lady of the old school. First—as punctuality with nor of the firm resolution formed by Mrs. Armstrong received each guest with the stately courtesy of a Virginian lady of the old school. First—as punctuality with nor of the firm resolution formed by Mrs. Armstrong received each guest with the stately courtesy of the ladies—nor of the firm resolution formed by Mrs. Armstrong received each guest with the stately courtesy of a Virginian lady of the old school. a lady and hostess was a chivalric virtue of that old gentleman—came General Stuart-Gordon, cousin's worship of Louise—the devotion of Louis old gentleman-came General Stuart-Gordon, with his erect military air. He advanced with a deep, slow, reverential bow, met by the lady's slight imperial bend, as she said, graciously-"General Stuart-Gordon, you are most wel-

come to Mont Crystal." "I am honored in becoming once more the guest of Mrs. Armstrong," replied the aged Chesterfield, with a second and deeper reverence, as he gallantly took the place on her left hand, after slightly en passant acknowledging the bow of the

"Mr. Stuart-Gordon, we are happy to receive you. My daughter, Miss Armstrong, will be pleased to see her old schoolmate. You will find her at the other and of the room," smiled the lady, as Louis Stuart-Gordon entered, and she gracefully passed him on. Louis immediately and gladly sought Louise. Next came old Major Somerville, with his venerable head thinly scat-Somerville, with his venerable near thanky scartered over by a few silver hairs on the temples,
with his form bowed and tottering with extreme
old age, as he leaned on the arm of his granddaughter, the calm Susan. Mrs. Armstrong addaughter, the calm Susan with mora than vanced to receive the patriarch with more than

you at my house. The ladies of our family have long missed the good and wise counsels of their oldest neighbor, and best and most venerable friend! Miss Somerville, you are welcome; my daughter will know how to value the privilege of your society, having lost it so long. Mr. Lindsblest poem in the collection. We have read it lay, Miss Somerville is looking weary; do me the often, and never without being deeply moved by favor to give Major Somerville the support of her wish your arm to a comfortable seat."

The old gentleman bowed low, with the reverential gallantry of the olden time; Susan slightly bent her head, and the veteran and the maiden passed on, conducted by Willis Lindslay. "Ha ha ha! ha ha ha! ha ha ha!" were the

peals of laughter that, ringing out like silver bells from the hall, broke upon the decorous silence. startled the stately composure and shocked the august propriety of this ceremonious reception. "Ha ha ha! ha ha ha! ha ha ha!" Every one in that superb room paused, looked

towards the door, listened. "Ha ha ha! ha ha ha! ha ha!"

Mrs. Armstrong drew herself up in awful ma-

"Ha ha ha! ha ha ha-a-a-aw," rung out the musical laughter - approaching - screaming shouting; and Gertrude Lion burst into the midst of them like a ball discharged from a cannon. The effect of her entree was petrifying. Each nember of the company was arrested in the att tude in which he or she happened to be standing

While they stood transfixed - enchanted will describe this girl-this savage beauty, as she stood among the convential circle assembled at Mont Crystal.

There she stood, nearly six feet in her gaiters of so finely proportioned form that every attitude and gesture displayed the most charming grace, blended with the most enchanting originality Back from a brow white as sculptured marble. flowed locks of glittering gold, rolling and flashing far down upon her blue riding habit with the freedom and strength of a lioness' mane; the large clear eyes of Saxon blue, blazing with an intolerable light impossible to darker orbs. There she stood, with the laugh arrested on her lips still scintillating from her eyes, as though it would explode, with one hand holding up her riding habit—with the other grasping her whip. There she stood, with the majesty of Juno and the freeshe stood, with the majesty of Juno and the free-dom of Diana blended in one form of astonish-ishing perfection; there she stood, caring as lit-tle for the startled hauteur of the august lady of Mont Crystal as Queen Vashti cared for the dig-nity of the inebriate king; there she stood silent for one moment, while they paused, spell-bound by her beauty and audacity. Then catching up the frozen white hand of the proud "ladie," she

"How do you do, Mrs. Armstrong?—ha ha ha! Excuse me, it is too good—Brutus wishing to learn Greek for love! Think of a lion in love lion put to school! Were you ever in love, sentiment, or from a superstitious observance, most persons choose to eat their Christmas dinner at home. Therefore, few invitations to dinner at home. ced by alcohol—certainly I know it makes people talk nonsense and run their heads against a post." And so rattling on, the savage girl sprang through the dignified circle, fled up the saloon, and caugh and crushed Britannia in her strong arms before Mrs. Armstrong had chosen to relax the frozen

> measured accents—
> "Can you inform me, General Stuart-Gordon why that young woman is permitted to go at large? By sanity, implied from her freedom from constraint, inflicting upon the neighborhood the necessity of recognising her?"

with a mistress," certainly. He wore a suit of new black cloth, and his straight, black elf-locks were combed out and pomatumed until they shone with a purple lustre. He was the last arrival

haughcy mistress of Mont Crystal. Immediately after the last arrival, the dinner-bell rang. "Will General Stuart-Gordon lend me the support of his arm to the dining-room?" said Mrs. annis attanding, with her fierce blue-black eyes, her glistening black tresses curling down her snowy forehead and carnation cheeks, with her stately figure, attired in a rich dark, green brocade, embroidered with adeep border of variegated flowers—a dress dignified as her own spirited temper. They were a beautiful contrast. Britannia was handsome—Louise, pretty. Brighty was elegant—Louise, graceful; Brighty was brilliant—Louise, gentel; Brighty was brilliant—Louise, gentel; Brighty, stately—Louise, graceful; Brighty was withy and satirical—Louise, benevolent and confiding; Brighty, audacious—Louise, timid; Brighty was flactions and resident of the same rank in that sparse neighborhood in the main entrance, stood Mrs. Armstrong, her majestic form arrayed in the sweeping folds of a black velvet robe, her rich, abundant hair confined in a black bugle net. On hor right hand, attending her and occasionally conversing with her, stood a young man in the black dress of a clergyman. He was of a delicate form; a thin but highly intellectual face, with his pale broad forehead softly shaded by fine, thin, silky black can't have been been been forehead softly shaded by fine, thin, silky black can't have been been been dear the succession of partners. Mrs. Armstrong entered, led by Willis Lindslay, the mephew of Mrs. Armstrong, and a strong saw no farther of her guests. The other

priety without her for a few moments while she recollected herself. It was well that Mrs. Arm-

Stuart-Gordon to Susan Somerville. The most not possible, with any sort of propriety, to ma rare shells and fossils, and Susan Somerville en-ticed away by Louis to look at a fine original Titian, representing a gorgeous autumn landscape. In another corner of the room, General Stuart-Gordon and Brutus Lion were standing before a sofa, upon which sat Britannia O'Riley, with

"I earnestly congratulate you, General Stuart Gordon, upon the happy prospects your son"—
"Madam?"

His choice does high honor to his intellect and heart." "Pardon me, Mrs. Armstrong; I am not sure that I understand you."

"Miss Somerville is a young lady of great good

"Miss Somervine is a young lady of great good sense and amiability."

"Really, my dear madam, you must pity and forgive my stupidity; I am utterly at a loss to comprehend the full bearing of the subject of your conversation."

ness of his repetition. Of your son, Louis."

"Of your son, Louis."

"The approaching marriage of Louis, did I understand you to say, madam?"

"Yes, General, I congratulate you upon the approaching marriage of your son, Louis."

"May I inquire with what lady his name has been associated, madam?"

"With the name of a young lady every way."

been associated, madam ?"
"With the name of a young lady every way
worthy Mr. Stuart-Gordon's regard—with one of
the most ancient names in the country—with that

a tone of deep regret, as his eyes fell upon Lou and Susan Somerville, in a close and apparently very interesting conversation upon that crimson-shaded sofa at the extremity of the saloon. "Mrs. Armstrong!"
"General Stuart-Gordon!"

"Will you pardon me for inquiring your au-thority for speaking of the possible, or probable union of my son with Miss Somerville? Do you merely suspect it from your observation of the parties, or have you heard it?"

"The report is common in the neighborhood and the deportment of the young couple seems to " Madam, there is not one word of truth in this

report of the marriage engagement at all—not one word, I assure you, upon my soul's honor," said the General, with great emphasis.
"Yet there seems to be a decided preference in that quarter," smiled the lady, with a successful assumption of good humor.
"No, madam! no-no-not so! a mere friend-

upon him as a younger brother—Louis regards her in the light of an elder sister. No, madam no! I think I am advised as to the preference o my son. I think I know what sweet flower, wha delicate snow-drop, Louis Stuart-Gordon would fain place in his bosom. I know at what shrine the orisons of Louis Stuart-Gordon are offered," exclaimed the General with earnestness, and rising, with a profound bow, he sauntered for ward to arrest, or at least to make a third in the conversation of Louis and Susan. As he approached them, he looked covertly but keenly s each, and took note of the following facts, namely—that Louis was now conversing in a very free and disembarrassed manner upon general subjects, and that Susan usually so calm, was looking down upon the geranium she held in her hand, and now visibly trembling in every nerve—her cheek, always so white and cool, was now warm and flushed-her eyes, ever so serenely clear and open, were now downcast, each gemmed with a tear-drop, quivering to its fall. "My son has won the heart of Susan Somerville, whether he won the heart of Susan Somerville, whether he wished to do so or not," was the comment of the old man, as he stood before them. Then, taking his seat on the opposite side of Miss Somerville, he began talking to her in a lively and complimentary vein, and so completely threw Louis out of the conversation in which he had been engaged. They had no word together the remainder of the evening. Thus Mrs. Armstrong had at last, in the face of all difficulties, discovered every incipient flirtation, and successfully maevery incipient flirtation, and successfully managed to arrest them.

By reason of the number of guests at Mon Crystal, General Stuart-Gordon and his son oc-cupied separate heds in the same chamber. When they had retired to their room, General Stuart-Gordon commenced, in his fatherly and affectionate manner, to banter Louis upon the subject of his affection—not for Susan Somerville—he was determined to be blind, deaf, and dumb, upon that affair when with Louis, unless it should be forced upon his attention in a manner that should compel him to take cognizance of it—but upon the matter of his old childish affection for Louise Armstrong. This was with a view of discover ing the true state of his heart; for General Stu art-Gordon by no means felt the assurance upon this subject now, that he had expressed when speaking upon it with Mrs. Armstrong.

"Father, Louise has been, by her mother

strong, however inwardly discomposed, could never be surprised from her self-command.

When the last couple had taken their seats at the table, she sank majestically into her chair, and the discomposed these are already in annoying thing to her was the thought that it was not possible, with any sort of propriety, to maneuvre and prevent the young people returning to the drawing-room in the precise order in which they left it, or even to prevent their tete-a-tete afterwards, until the hour for dancing arrived. Thus, when the company left the dining room for the saloon, she had the pain of seeing Willis carried off to a distant recess by the simple-minded Louise, who wished to show him a collection of the sale and fossile and f Gertrude on her right hand and Zoe on her left These five persons were engaged in a lively conversation as Mrs. Armstrong sailed majestically towards them, hoped that they were amusing themselves, and then blandly requested Miss O'-Riley to say to her pupil that she was standing too near the window. Britannia understood, not only all that was said by the target but all the target but all that was said by the target but all the target but all that was said by the target but all that was said by the target but all that was said by the target but all the target but

don offering his hand to attend her across the room. This was precisely what she wanted—to interrupt the tete-a-tete of Louise and Willis, and to obtain, without formally demanding it a private conversation with General Stuart-Gordon, with the intention of calling his attention, in a diplomatic and dignified manner, to the fact, of which he seemed entirely unconscious, namely— the decided preference of his son and heir for the penniless Susan Somerville. Having suffered her-self to be seated in a large arm chair, and having, with a gesture full of graceful hauteur, indicated her wish that the General should assume the seat on her left, bending graciously towards him

"I speak, of course, of the approaching mar riage of your son."
"Of my son, madam," repeated the old gentleman, with a deprecating slowness and softness, as though his manner implored pardon for the rude-

of Miss Somerville. I had named her in the commencement of our conversation."

The General started with surprise, then rooted his eyes upon the carpet, then looked up, seeking Louis by a sweeping glance through the room.
"I had not dreamed of this!" he exclaimed,

ship, I assure you; mental affinity, &c. Miss Somerville is a year older than my son-looks

"What is the matter, Louis, between you and Miss Armstrong? You did not speak the whole evening, I think."

"Father, Louise has been, by her mother, I think, frightened into avoiding me. Within the last few weeks, whenever I have chanced to meet and speak to her, at church, at the village, or elsewhere, she has exhibited such terror and distress, that I could not, and cannot, find it in my heart to persecute her with annoying civilities. I merely made my bow this evening, on first entering the room, and then I retired."

"Do you like Louise, Louis?"

"Our lives, from infancy up, have been knit together, father. My heartstrings are internaced with hers. The withdrawal of Louise's heart tears mine."

"So you really do like Louise."

"Like her, father!" exclaimed the young man, in a tone of deep emotion.

"Yes, like her. Well, I like her too; like her every way. Sho is the very bride I should select for you, if I had that privilege. Therefore, marry her, and receive my blessing," said the old man, rubbing his hands.

"But, my father, Louise avoids me."

"Wouldn't give a cent for a girl that didn't."

"When I enter the room, ahe leaves it!"

"Follow her out."

"She hates me." Love her."

"She will certainly reject me."
"Then marry her. Nonsense, Louis, do not you know that every woman is an Atalanta, and flies only to excite the ardor of pursuit?" [TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era. THE ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKINGMEN.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. Wrong rules the Earth, kind Mercy's deeds are few, And Justice scarce a triumph yet hath won; Behold, as ye pass by, there's one thing new

Hear it, O Earth! grim Labor'a toil-bent bands Dare, though Sin curses loud y from its throne, With brazen face look up! and ith strong hands

Clutch back their own! Firmly and justly, though the Laughty scoff, Though foes pursue, keep at 1 the upward path— Who labors should aye eat the fruit, thereof— Heed not their wrath.

Perchance our God hath made the tages of men For something more than servants to the few The laborer bears His image! Ay, what then The doctrine may be True Too long Oppression's serpent tongue hath said, "Thrive Speculation! crush the toiler's soul!"

And scheming paupers from the poor man's bread Taken seven times toll! Up, men! say, know ye not these schemers hold Bolted and barred the doors to man's true life?
Wage thou, then, 'gainst their plots and power of gold

In towering pride the poor they jeer and taunt, Hold! toiler, hold! strike not that son of want;

Unceasing strife!

Comes he from Erin? felt he Famine's tooth In that wronged land whose tears have ever gushed? Then see thou to it that no ass's hoof Treads him in dust!

Comes he from " Fatherland," with hungry face, And troop of little ones, homeless and poor? God loveth all—Ho! 'gainst that trampled race Shut not the door!

Or comes he from New England's rocky hills? Proud son of Freedom!-hark! the sounding loom The merchant's leger, and the rich man's mills, Speak the Serf's doom!

Come, wronged of Earth, from neath the iron rod,

Ye mangled of the Tyrant-ridden lands And with a DEATH GRIP, in the name of God, Let each join hands! The Boston Tailors, and the men of Lynn, By Union bringing out of darkness Light,

Have bruised e'en now one Hydra head of Sin-Redeemed the Right! This is the seed-great shall the harvest be. And plenteous the brave rearers' rich awards, When in Truth's autumn days the People free Shall be Earth's Londs!

Want's trembling first-born shall no Herod kill: Soon shall the hundreds countless millions be The babe a giant, and the mountain rill

Salem, Mass., December 25, 1849.

BERLIN LETTER. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRUSSIAN REVO

LUTION SECOND PART. CHAPTER III.

The great idea which presided over the forma-The great idea which presided over the formation of the Prussian army between the years 1807 and 1813 was, that it should be a people's army—the best protector of the newly gained liberties.

The monarchy had, between 1815 and 1848, changed it into an instrument of its arbitrary power. The people had long monraed over the chasm thus made between themselves and the army, and their first demand after the Revolusiance. General Aschoff, designated as early as the 19th of March, by the Court Camarilla, instead of Minutoli. He was of course elected, not by the general suffrage of the Guard, according to the promise of the King, but by a small number of higher officers. From the day of his election may be dated the unceasing false alarms, the repeated parades of the Burgher Guard on the most triffing occasions, all well calculated to disagraph of the grant of the most triffing occasions, all well calculated to disagraph of the grant of the most triffing occasions, all well calculated to disagraph of the court Camarilla, instead of Minutoli. He was of course elected, not by the general suffrage of the Guard, according to the promise of the King, but by a small number of higher officers. From the day of his election may be dated the unceasing false alarms, the repeated parades of the Burgher Guard on the most triffing occasions, all well calculated to disagraph of the court Camarilla, instead of Minutoli. He was of course elected, not by the general suffrage of the Guard, according to the promise of the King, but by a small number of higher officers. army, and their first demand after the Revolution was, that arms should be put into their

On the morning of the 19th of March, after the retreat of the military, a large crowd gathered on Alexander Square. In it were hundreds of the sharpshooters, who had fought so gallantly through the whole combat. At eleven o'clock, it took its way toward the palace, crying "Arms for all the People!" The thousands, previously collected on the palace, square joined in the cry. The celebrated author, Gutzkow, and others, were deputed to convey to the Prime Minister the wishes of the people. It was on this occasion that Prince Lichnowsky, who fell, a few months later, at Frankfort, first attempted to play the

part of a popular leader. Dr. Stieber, a member of the deputation, who had spoken with the King personally, brought out the news, about twelve o'clock, that the King had consented to the arming of the people, and to the election of the officers by the different companies. This concession had been made in companies. This concession had been made in the presence of two of the new Ministers, Counts | been schooled to distrust by long political strug-gles. They had not learned by the experience Arnim and Schwerin. The latter announced. shortly after, from the balcony of the palace, the names of the new Ministers, and the immediate execution of the promise to arm the burghers. In closing, he said that the popular (?) Police President, Minutoli, had consented to place himself at

the head of the new Burgher Guard. At one o'clock, the King appeared on the terrace of the palace, opposite the Lust Garden. He was accompanied by two citizens. Here he made a speech to the people, who had now collected in immense numbers. In this speech he used the following words: "I am convinced that the tranquillity of the city can be preserved by no per-

sons better than by the citizens themselves." Guns and other arms were immediately given from the neighboring arsenal to a certain number of the bourgeoisie and police officers. In the afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a division of the armed Burgher Guard, organized in haste, and consisting principally of persons in the employ of the Government, marched, with

mount guard. Aschoff, in despite of all the solicitations of two of the King's adjutants. On the same day, Minupower; the Liberals as the keystone of the Government of the Conservative party considered him the only legal power; the Liberals as the keystone of the Government of the Conservative party considered him the only legal power; the Liberals as the keystone of the Government of the Conservative party considered him the only legal power; the Liberals as the keystone of the Conservative party considered him the only legal power; the Liberals as the keystone of the Conservative party considered him the only legal power.

changed into one for arming picked men among the bourgeoisie. Minutoli's promise that the orthe bourgeoisie. Minutoli's promise that the or-

early as the 20th of March, the Prime Minister views, his self-confidence, and even his wit. He sent a circular letter to the officials of every class as well as to the known supporters and friends of the monarchy, exhorting them to enter into the ranks of the new Guard. Immediately afterwards, one might have seen great numbers of pursy privy counse lors panting along the streets, under the weigh. A heavy muskets Even the notorious inquisitor, Kamptz, who had in his day sent hundreds of young men to the Prussian dungeons, for the crime of wearing the German cockade, was running from house to house, sporting a cockade as large as one's hand. The large number of Government dependents, who had been converted to constitutional government only in the last twenty-four hours, were busy among the citizens. They strove to have the cry adopted, of "Under God, for King and Fatherland!" Minutoli, the Police President, enrolled as privates and officers in the guard his whole list of informers, constables, and spies. Nothing was left undone to gain those who mounted guard at the palace. The best refreshments were fornished them from the royal kitchen and cellar. The Artists' and Students' Companies were invited to veritable banquets in the apartments adjoining those assigned to them for their quarters. The King himself came among them to jest and chat with them, to chuck this one under the chin, and rally another gaily on his democracy.

The people seemed to be not at all aware of the treachery meditated against them. They trusted to the honor of the Government to fulfil all its promises, and believed that nothing more was to be done by themselves to preserve the acquisitions they had made. A member of the city council happening to say in a speech, on the 25th, We are in the midst of a revolution," the words called forth the liveliest marks of the disapprobation of all present. The revolution was supposed to have been ended on the 19th.

The Reaction now thought it might venture to take another step in advance. Minutoli published a proclamation on the 25th, which placed the "rise into Germany," and compelled the army, against its will, to wear the German cockade. He declared to the murmuring Guards on parade at Potsdam, on the 25th, that he was free and well protected among the citizens of Berlin, and that all armed citizens under the immediate control of the police. This bold measure was the first victory of the Reaction. We have seen that it had begun to prepare for it on the last day of the Revohe had granted and done had been granted and done of his own free will, and because of his own

Minutoli now began to plan the re-introduction of the soldiers. He engaged a few popular leaders, among them Urban, the horse-doctor, to second him. It was not thought prudent to bring and enjoyed its fullest confidence." ers, among them Urban, the horse-doctor, to secback the Royal Guards, who were most odious to the people, but a few regiments of the line. It was to be done under the pretext of relieving the citizens of part of the onerous service of patrol-ling the city and mounting guard. A proclama-tion made on the 19th informed the public that a few soldiers were to be introduced for the above reason, but that no use would be made of them, except at the request of the Commander of the Burgher Guard and of the authorities of the

As soon as Minutoli had succeeded in bringing back the military, he resigned his office of commander, on the plea of its incompatibility with his duties as President of Police.

The civil magistrates of Berlin, as servile a body of men as the King could desire, now took the direction of the affairs of the Burgher Guard. On the 5th of April they called a meeting of the majors and captains, for the purpose of choosing another Commander from six candidates named unfit in every way for the post. The sixth was General Aschoff, designated as early as the 19th were also employed to get up among the people an unfriendly feeling toward the Guard, or to

it with ridicule.

The greatest blunder committed by the Revolutionists was in not arousing the whole people. This was in itself enough to ruin their cause The King had lost none of his power. This lay idle for the moment, because all strength had fled from the arm that wielded it. No means of defence were provided against it while the people defence were provided against it while the people had the King at their feet. The people were, as they have always been, generous and confiding. The Reaction was left with its full organization; the Revolution was not organized at all, and the result could not be doubtful.

CHAPTER IV.

The King and the Camphausen Ministry.

The revolutionary movement in Prussia remained without organization, because the people had not been prepared for it. They had been surprised by it. They could not throw off at surprised by it. They could not throw off at once their old habits of implicit reliance on the Government for the execution of everything re-quired for the general weal. They had never learned to conduct their own affairs, nor had they of thirty years of political combats, as in Baden and Wurtemburg, that the system is everything, and the person of the ruler nothing. In Prussia, the King was considered, even after the Revolu-

tion, as the source of all power and law.

The general opinion among the people was, that
the King had been badly advised, and that the Revolution had been necessary, to free him from his counsellors, and convince him of his errors. It was certain that he would now be true to th people and to the cause of liberty.

The vanquished party, the Bureaucracy and

Aristocracy, repeated everywhere that the King had always favored popular liberty, and his pres-ent resolutions were in perfect harmony with his previous views. The concessions made were all of his own free will. The Revolution was nothing more than an unfortunate misunderstanding. There had been no need of it, for the royal grants were dated before it broke out. These views were expressed in several leading articles in the Universal Prussian Journal, and excited such a

drums beating and colors flying, to the palace, to mount guard. mount guard.

The command of the forces now to be organized as a Burgher Guard was given to Minutoli, the President of Police. It had been successively declined by the Generals Von Newman and Von Aschoff, in despite of all the solicitations of two of the King's adjutants. On the same day, Minutoli published a proclamation, signed by himself and six citizens, stating that the King had, at the request of the inhabitants of Berlin, agreed to the arming of the bourgcoisie and police officers, and added, that the law regulating the new organization should speedily appear.

Thus on the same day, the promise made by the King of a general arming of the people was changed into one for arming nicked men among for the regulating the people.

the bourgeoisie. Minutoli's promise that the organization should shortly be legalized, was never performed at all.

The design of the institution of a Burgher Guard was recognised by all. The Vossisch Journal, an ultra conservative paper, expressed it truly in the words. Protection of the recently account of the Revolution, and not the people.

The King was thought the author of the Revolution, and not the people.

The Camphausen ministry should have availed themselves of this doctrine to push the King forward towards the accomplishment of his own word, was thought the author of the Revolution, and not the people.

The Camphausen ministry should have availed themselves of this doctrine to push the King forward towards the accomplishment of his own words are towards the accomplishment of the Revolution, and not the people.

view, his self-confidence, and even his wit. He jested with the members of the last deputation sent to him, with Bishop Neander at its head. He reviewed his loyal and brave troops, and sent them out to fight. But a great change came over him in the deathly anxiety of the midnight hours in which he wrote his proclamation to his "loved Berliners." His confidence then gave way. He thought of flying from his palace and from his capital. The loyal Bodelschwingh comforted him; the iron will of Count Arnim prevented

derliners." His confidence then gave way. He thought of flying from his palace and from his capital. The loyal Bodelschwingh comforted him; the iron will of Count Arnim prevented the execution of the project of flight. That would risk, said he, the throne on the cast of a die. It was dangerous to remain, but it was more so to fly. The insurrection could finally be mastered in some way, if the King would remain. If he should go, the result could not be foreseen. The King decided to remain. He quaffed it to the dregs. First came the awful array of the dead in the court of the palace; then the scene on the terrace, where he appeared, led by two citizens, and in a manner repeated after them the promise for the arming of the whole people; then the free sing of the imprisoned Poles, whose triumphat procession he was obliged to salute with repeated wavings of his military est. It has to fly the interminable funeral procession of the heroes who fell in combatting for freedom. The procession was several miles long, and the open hearses on which the bodies were placed were separated by intervals of a few hundred feet only. As each of the seed we near, the King had to rise and stand with uncovered head at the balcony until it passed. His eyes were often seen to be streaming with tears. Perhaps he realized on this day that the people had accomplished the revolution, and not his day that the people had accomplished the revolution, and not his day that the people had accomplished the revolution, and not his day that the people had accomplished the revolution, and not have any similar scheme, to the head of the he ment on the broadest principles; he renounced his old and fondly cherished ideas of building up a "Christian State," and promised that the popular representation should not be marred by any preference to certain sects. He forbade the Prince of

convictions. He said that it was his "fixed resolu-tion to surround himself with such councillors only The ignorance in political affairs of the Prussians, the childish confidence and incapacity of the Revolutionary leaders, had left the King in the position of dictator until a popular Assembly could be convened. The Camphausen ministry did not know how to direct film. They could have confirmed the conquest of the Revolution if they had known how to use the first good resolu-

Prussia to go to Prussia, and directed the exile to repair to England. He said that Prussia should

tions of the King.

They not only made no use of them, but placed the King in such circumstances as to destroy them in a few days. They consented that he should go to Potsdam, and stay there, surrounded King to their own purposes. The ministry saw him occasionally, and only for a few minutes, while the Reaction surrounded him the whole day. He was gradually persuaded that the new ideas were rainous to the monarchy, projudicial to the country, and cherished only by a portion of the rabble. This new change in the monarch was the lever which the Camarilla used to overthrow the

lever which the Camarilla used to overthrow the constitutional edifice which Camphausen really wished to erect.

The Prime Minister recognised his error too late to apply the remedy. He confessed this, with melancholy forebodings for the future, in his celebrated speech of the 26th of June, before the National Assembly, when he cast a last glance over the events of his ministry.

He did not display the common sense of Gen-

He did not display the common sense of General Von Wrangel, who, when he was called a few months later to take the command of the troops at Berlin, and carry out the long-meditated plans of the Camarilla, made this significant remark to the Queen: "Only hold his Majesty the King Camphausen should have become dictator in the name of the King. He did nothing, preferring to then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. On wait for the action of the National Assembly The opportunity of action was thus let slip. The Revolution was defeated, even while it was rejoicing over its victory; and the Reaction, which ra-tiently abided its time, and knew how to " hold the King tight," came out finally with flying colors.
Its ability had turned defeat into victory.

W. B.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

Boston, January 4, 1850. MR. EDITOR: The recent constipation of the money market is beginning slightly to relax, and people are getting to breathe again. The payments of bills incident to the opening of the new year, together with other causes of fluctuation, lows: drawn, the vote on the eleventh trial was as folpromise to relieve still more the congested circulation, and render the market still easier. The street rate of interest has been for some time 9 per cent., on good paper, and this is still the low-

The various corporations are beginning to announce their dividends. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company declares a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. The Boston and Maine Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Fitchburg Railroad Directors have likewise divided 5½ per cent. The Hamilton Manufacturing Corporation (Low-Allen, Tuck, Giddings, and Root, for Foote; Durkee, Julian, Preston King, and Wilmot, for The Hamilton Manufacturing Corporation (Low-ell) declare a 3 per cent. dividend. The Old Colony Railroad Directors have voted to make no dividend at this time, but to apply the balance and the income of about \$47,000 to contingencies and future dividends.

The State Legislature assembled on Wednes-

ministered; after which, the annual election ser mon was preached in the Old South Church, by Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., President of Am herst College. The text was Psalms axx, 1. "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The disourse was a creditable performance, and worthy
of the distinguished author, though by no means
one of his happiest efforts.

The literary lectures of the season have, thus
far, been of a high character. On Wednesday

rar, been of a high character. On Wednesday evening, the lecture before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered by Wendell Phillips, Esq., upon "The Method of Reform." It was a rich literary treat, and though marred by the peculiar views of the lecturer on some points, it contained much to instruct and please the ardent lover of his race. At the Lowell Institute, Rishon Potter, he delivered a course of twelve. down. The House adjourned. Bishop Potter has delivered a course of twelve lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion. A new course has just been commenced, on the "Physical Forces, as illustrated in the Sunbeam," by Professor Lasell, of Williams Col-

the pastoral charge of the Chauncey Place Church after a ministry of upwards of thirty years, on account of the precarious state of his health.
The trustees of the church have extended a call
to Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H., to
become the successor of Dr. Frothingham, upon
a salary of \$3,000. Rather a loud call, that.

BALTIMORE, January, 1850.

land. Go on, Governor, and you will raise such a storm of moral and political "Agitation," as will purify the public atmosphere, and make our State what it is fast becoming—free from the "disgrace" of Negro Slavery.

LAMARTINE AMERICAINE.

For the National Era.

"CHEAP.POSTAGE." MR. EDITOR: Pray do what you can to arouse

MR. Editor: Fray do what you can to arouse the country on the subject of Two Cent postage. Facts enough are before the people, demonstrating that two cent postage will be better in point of revenue than a higher rate, because it would, by revolutionizing the habits of the people, to say nothing of the many other advantages of them postage greatly increase the number of let. cheap postage, greatly increase the number of let-ters. Why do not the representatives of the peo-ple see this, and seeing it, enact the law? Cheap Postage Associations are doing something to enlighten the people on the subject, but the Press is the great engine to accomplish the work. Let editors throughout the country take it up and discuss it, and Congress will not think to satisfy the people by five cent or even three cent postage. They will come at once to two cents. Nothing

else will satisfy the people.

I was very sorry to see lately, in some of the New York papers, that the Association there, although in favor of two cents, had consented to "accept three and five cents," but I learn, with great pleasure, that there was some mistake, and that the New York as well as the Boston Assoby all his old councillors and friends, by the ex-clusive Camarilla, which soon moulded the feeble word throughout the country, and let every friend of this great reform persevere until the object is attained. Let petitions to Congress be poured in without delay; let every man, woman, and child, do something in furtherance of the object.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1850. The morning hour was, as usual, devoted to the reception of memorials and petitions, and to the

reports of Committees. Mr. Seward, on leave, introduced a bill to prohibit the farming out of offices. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed. He said he would send to the Committee some papers, relating to the sale of an office. The special order being postponed, the Senate

the fifth ballot, the vote stood-for Mr. Slicer, 30; for Mr. Butler, 30. The Vice President gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Butler, whom he thereupon declared to be elected Chaplain. Mr. Butler is the pastor of an Episcopal

church in this city.] The special order was passed over, and the Senate went into Executive session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Four trials were made to elect a Clerk, without success. The House has now voted, in all, fourteen times. Mr. Campbell having been with-

Solomon Foote received John W. Forney -M. St. Clair Clarke S. L. Gouverneur -

Philleo; Deberry and Caldwell of North Carolina, and Lewis of Pennsylvania, voted for Matthew St. Clair Clarke; and Mr. Hilliard for Mr. Gouverneur. [Had these Whigs given their votes to Mr. Foote, he would have received 108, and the Free-

Mr. Booth voted, as usual, for Forney; Howe,

Soilers, who had voted for Philleo, would in all probability have secured his election.] On the 12th triff, Foote received 103 votes, Forney 105-Booth, Bingham, and Root, voting for French. On the 13th, Foote's vote was 103, Forney's 104-Bingham, Booth, Root, and Harlan of Indiana, voting for French. On the 14th, the whole vote was 217, of which Foote received 98, Forney 103, St. Clair Clarke 7, French 4. Philleo 4, Prindle 1-Bingham, Booth, Harlan, and Root, voting for French. Sundry motions were made at intervals for postponing, &c., but they were either declared out of order, or voted

SENATE. After the usual morning business, the time of the Senate was occupied with a debate on the motion to print the Vermont resolutions.

The Senate then proceeded to the unfinished he Senate then proceeded to the unnushed business, being the resolutions from the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, which were presented on Wednesday last by Mr. Upham.

Mr. Chase. It was not my purpose, Mr. President, nor is it my purpose now, to go into any discussion upon this motion to print the resolutions from the State of Vermont. If I understand the state of Vermont. ence to the Perkman affair, nothing new has been elicited, and the quidnunes must be content to rest their souls in patience until the trial of Professor Webster, in May. Professor W. continues in apparent good health and spirits, spending much of his time in reading and writing. His friends express the strongest confidence in his innocence, and his ultimate acquittal.

The sleighing here, for four or five days year. Guard was recognised by all. The Vositich Journal, an ultra conservative paper, expressed it truly in the words, "Protection of the recently acquired liberties against the preponderance of the military force." But the enemies of the Revolution suffered only a day to elapse before they continue the bold purpose of gradually changing the new Guard into an institution of police, and thus of destroying all its efficiency and disheartening its members.

This end was easily reached. The means were simple; nothing was necessary, except to fill the ranks of the new Guard with Government officials of overry grade, to place it under the command of a leader devoted to the King, to gain the privates by personal kindness, and diguat them with the service by unusual fatigues. As

compose this Confederacy. Let it be understood what the positions upon all sides are; let us understand each other distinctly, and then we shall have the best possible opportunity, when the positions upon all sides are clearly and distinctly understood, to compare those respective positions, and, if possible, arrive at an amicable solution of the difficulties that exist; but, sir, I may be permitted to say, that in my judgment the path to an amicable solution of the difficulty does not lie through criminations and recriminations; it does not lie through criminations and recriminations; it does not lie through the same descriptions and provides and nrough criminations and recriminations; it does not lie through denunciations upon one side and upon the other side; and I may be permitted to suggest to my friend, the Senator from Arkansas, whether anything is to be gained in a comparison between the application of the terms "crime" and "criminals" on the one side, and the application of the spithats "robber" and "assassin" upon criminals" on the one side, and the application of the epithets "robber" and "assassin," upon the other? Sir, we gain nothing in this way. Let us define our positions with candor, with fairness, with clearness, and with precision; and then, understanding each other, we shall be able to determine what course becomes us as Senators, and what course it becomes the States, as sovereignities, to pursue.

Spaneding

ties, to pursue.

Mr. President, I may be permitted to say, and I think it due to the State which I in part represent here, to say, that no menace of disunion, no resolves tending towards disunion, no intimations of the probability of disunion, in any form, will move us from the path which in our judgment it move us from the path which in our judgment is is due to ourselves and the people whom we rep-resent, to pursue. Everything of that sort has ost its terror; at least I trust it has. I trust that no man hereafter is to be moved from the course which in his judgment and his conscience it is due to the State and the people whom he represents to pursue. I trust that no man, hereafter, is to be moved from that deliberate course by any threat, or by any resolve, from whatever quarter. I trust we shall pursue a path of rectitude, with entire respect for all the people of all the States, and for every State of the whole Union. But having determined upon what that path shall be, trust we shall not be deterred from pursuing it by any intimidation of any kind, or of this chartrust we shall not be deterred from

oter, particularly.

Mr. President, we have had it intimated in this lebate that the States of the South have had some reason to complain of the course which has been pursued. Now, sir, what is there in our past history, or in our present history, which justifies that complaint? Let it be calmly considered, deliberately considered, and then let me again pres the inquiry, what is there in our past or present history to justify that complaint? Have any States of the South, Mr. President, lacked their full proportion of all the honors of this Confedfull proportion of all the honors of this Confederacy? Have they not had their full proportion, at least, of all the power of this Confederacy? Do they not at this moment, in this hall, exercise all the power, to say the least of it, which to them legitimately belongs? Why, sir, who presides in the other hall? How have your committees been constituted there? Under what influences been constituted there? ence have they been constituted, and with what purpose have the committees been constituted here? Have they not been so constituted, Mr. President, as to meet the claims, and the extreheld here to be a disqualification, as chairman of a committee, that the distinguished Senator, even of a slave State, should maintain what in his gment was due to the people of the whole Con-eracy in reference to this subject? And has it not been held, also, to be a disqualification to other Senators, that they maintain sentiments which are common to the people of their entire States in reference to this question of slavery? Why, Mr President, for my own part, I may be permitted to say that in political sentiment I accord fully with that party which is known as the Free Democracy of the United States—a party which is sometimes sectional, but which, I trust, will not remain forever sectional, and which had, during the last canvass, if I may be permitted to allude to it, not merely friends in the non-slaveholding States in this Union, but friends in many of the slaveholding States also-not organizations, but friends; and in some of the States, organizations

also.
I will add, further, sir, as it is known to be my position, that I stand ready and willing to cooperate with that party which is known as the Democracy of this country, whenever that party takes such ground on the subject of slavery as accords with the principles of the Ordinance of

Well, sir, now let us compare the positions held with reference to this very question, which is exciting debate and attention here now. Do I understand the Senators of the South as saying that they are prepared to act with the Demo of this country, if the Democracy of this country take ground in favor of Freedom? Do they not make it the test of their adherence to the party that the party shall respect what in their judg ment are their legitimate claims? Most unquestionably that test is made. Then, sir, is it not legitimate that a Senator, holding just as strongly pinions in favor of freedom as they hold in fav slavery, that he should require that the party which is to command his cooperation and his suffrages should take the ground which in his judgment he can reconcile to his own conscience if it be so, Mr. President, in what position of we stand here? That tests may be made upon one side, without exclusion from the party's con-fidence and the party's respect, but tests shall not be made on the other side, but if made in favor of freedom, they shall be ground for such ex-

Well, Mr. President, I refer to this matter sim ply as showing that there is nothing to complain of, so far as this House, so far as the other House, so far as present arrangements are concerne is expected? Why, sir, it is apprehended that the Congress of the United States may adopt the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, and con curred in by the unanimous assent of all the States represented in the Congress of the Confederation, in their application, not to territory which was slave territory, as the territory northry which is now free. That is one of the grounds of apprehension. Another ground of apprehension is, that the Congress of the United States may determine in their judgment that it is proper to apply the principles of freedom, proper to ap-ply the principles of law, to the question of slaprinciples of law, to the question of sla-the District of Columbia. It is apprehended that the influence and power of this Gov not the precise object which was marked out by the framers of the Constitution? Was it not the precise object which was marked out by those who concurred in establishing the Ordinance of 1787? But we are told that if that crisis arises, it be met by the South. The Senator from must be met by the South. The Senator from South Carolina tells us, he trusts, in the event that Congress should adopt any measure of this sort, that the South will meet the crisis as it ought. Well, sir, I must say that I concur in that hope. And how, Mr. President, ought such a crisis to be met? Ought it to be met in a spirit of Disunion, or ought it to be met in the spirit which governed the deliberations of those who framed the Constitution? Ought it to be met in the spirit of those who framed the Ordinance of the spirit of those who framed the Ordinance of 1787?—that spirit which was then universal in this country—the spirit which animated the breast of every gentleman who had a seat in the Congress of the Confederation at that time.

Mr. President, I trust, for one—and it is all that I have to say on this subject—that whenever this crisis arises, it will be met in the spirit of the Fathers of the Papublic. And if it he see met.

Fathers of the Republic. And if it be so met rely upon it, Mr. President, there will be no cause for apprehension; but, on the contrary, the Union will be cemented, and the example of this Union will be made what the Fathers of the Republic designed it should be made, an example of Freedom to the nations of the earth.

He was followed by Mr. Clemens of Alabam who, in a long, and apparently prepared speech, in which he denounced the North, set forth at length the grievances of the South, and indicated dissolution of the Union as the remedy. Indeed,

he said, the Union was already dissolved. Mr. Hale replied briefly to some of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama. He said-

If he has done nothing else, he has at least, by his remarks, convinced me of one fact, and that is, that "concession never satisfies fanaticism." I wish every Senator from every free State would take up that remark as a text, and tell the timid, the doubting, and the wavering, at the North, that They have felt it ever since the adoption of Constitution, but they do not seem to have ctically learned it, although they are beginning

mack here. I have heard it in private conversa-tions, and I have been very kindly told by indi, viduals who professed to have, and had, no doubt a real and earnest desire to give me instruction on the subject, that our factory population would not bear a comparison, not only in the amount of physical and animal comfort they enjoyed, but in physical and animal centiors they cally ea, but in intelligence and good oreeding, with their South-ern slaves. I have had that information given me by gentlemen, members of this body, in private conversation; and remarks of that character are so frequently made, that it certainly becomes see, living in one of the villages composed of this pop-ulation, thus denounced and vilified, to say a single word, not in vindication, but in illustration of the character and position of that much misun-derstood and misrepresented class of our popula-

The village in which I live has about a thousand female operatives employed in manufacturing es-tablishments. In that village there is, as in many other of those villages, banks for savings, and the amounts deposited there exceed \$300,000; and I think I will be justified in saying that more than one-half of the whole sum is deposited by these very 'blaves,' as they are called. And who are they? They are, in a great measure, composed they? They are, in a great measure, composed of the daughters of persons living remote from the places where the factories are located; and when poverty or disease, or death or misfortun-in any shape, visit the homesteads of these families when palsy seizes upon the frame of the aged parents, or calamity in any form comes as a visitation from Providence, these young women, leaving their homes where they were born and nurtured, come down to these villages, and, by industry, come down to these vinages, and, by industry, economy, and prudence, generally succeed in making quiet, and happy, and comfortable, the declining years of those parents they have left behind. I will do them the credit here to say that I do not believe, search the country through, from the Arcostook to our southern boundary, that you can find in any class of society, I do not care who they are, or how worthy, elevated, and cultivated they may be, an equal number of females of purer moral deportment, higher intellectual cultivation, or who better understand all the duties belonging to private and social life, and the domestic relations, than these same much-abuse domestic relations, than these same much-abused factory girls. The character of the male popula-tion is equally worthy. They are industrious, prudent, thriving, intelligent, educated, and mor-al. They are the pride and glory of New England. would like to have any man, I do not care who he s, chivalric, bold, and intellectual as he may be go into one of these factory villages, and tell that population they are slaves. I am willing to compare this population with the population of the South, leaving the slaves out of the comparison altogether, and taking the masters; and then see on which side of the scale the intellect, the intelligence, and all the virtues which adorn the human character, will be found. Sir, if it would not be found on the side of these factory operatives, you would have to produce a higher standard than has fallen under my observation anywhere, North

Mr. Hale proceeded to deny, in very emphatic terms, another statement of the Senator from Alabams, viz: that there were clubs and societies at the North for scattering incendiary publications among the slaves, inciting them to insurrection.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina replied particularly to the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Chase,] reading, in the course of his speech. a letter from that centleman to J. G. Breslin of Ohio, (which was published in the Era a few weeks ago.)

After commenting on this letter, and attempt ing to show that if its principles were carried out, disunion would be the result, he referred to the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire, concerning the distribution of incendiary publications in the South.

States are by clubs and associations making ef-forts to affect the condition of the slave and his naster. How do so many printed pamphlets find heir way in the slave States? How have these incendiary publications found their way into South Carolina? Bundles of them have been found in our post offices. One individual has been indicted, but I forbear alluding to his case, as I would not control the administration of justice. But sir in the case alluded to there is reason to suppose that a combination has been formed to produce a revolution in South Carolina on the question. The pamphlets are now to be are incendiary publications in every sense of the word, and written from the worst of motives. There is a gentleman (Mr. Babbit) who has gone South Carolina, and there was found in his ssession large quantities of pamphlets and other coments, which were calculated to produce revolution in the South. He stated that he did ot design their dissemination, but there they are

Mr. Hale. Were they addressed to whites or Mr. Butler. They were addressed, I suppose, to

ome of your whites-whites like yourself. That s the best answer I can make.

way of thinking at the South. way of thinking at the South.

Mr. Butler. Yes, there are some who travel from your part of the country, and who, having been fostered by our hospitality, have basely taken advantage of us, and committed treason against our institutions. It is certain that these papers are sent there with a view to be used. I do not know whether Babbit is guilty or not. I shall

make no charge.

The gentleman has declared that he is not aware that any persons are associated for the purpose of sending these documents. Indeed, I am happy to hear that he does not; but such documents are to be found, and I am sorry to believe that some of these documents have been actually written by some of those persons who have removed from the South to Ohio. That they do write such documents under the sanction of an association, I have no hesitation in saying. The purpose and pur-port of the whole thing is, these men travel about under the ostensible calling of selling drugs, that these mischievous documents shall be dis

ed; and I am sure the gentleman must regard them as mischievous, if he believes what he says, for he says that he is opposed to interference, and yet, sir, there is interference continually. Mr. Davis of Mississippi followed in a brie speech, characterized by strong feeling:

We, sir, are parties to this Union under the Constitution, and there is no power, no, not if the world were in arms, that could dictate to my little State. The present generation, sir, will but maintain the character which their fathers won. The present generation will but sustain the Constitu-tion they have inherited, if it be necessary, through civil war—if they be privileged to march up to this issue, and meet it face to face. That is our this issue, and meet it face to face. That is our position. I came to this session of Congress with melancholy forebodings—with an apprehension that it might be the last of our Government. I still trusted, however, in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses, though I have long since said that I put no faith in politicians. I fear that they have raised a storm which they cannot control that they have raised a spirit which that trol—that they have raised a spirit which they cannot reduce to submission—and yet I believe the descendants of Franklin and Hancock, and the Adamses, if they saw our institutions about to be destroyed by a mean and captious attempt to be destroyed by a mean and captious attempt on the part of demagogues to press the people of the North into further aggression upon the South, I believe they would rise in their strength, and would answer the feeling and invocation of the South to sustain the obligations of the Constitution. This, I do not say as being applicable to the people of the North generally, but to some of their representatives, and as I meet them face to face, to them I choose to say it, and if the representatives of that people, Mr. President, think proper here to sow the seeds of disunion, continuing to inflame us to the point of civil war. tinuing to inflame us to the point of civil war, then all I have to say is, that the people of the South the work the South through their own representatives are pre-pared to meet the issue here, and now. If this is to be the centre where civil war is contempl here let the first battle be fought. If gentle come here constantly to press their aggressions upon us, and strip us of our rights, if they bring up the people of one section of the Union to make war upon the people of another, I hope those who make the war will meet the first onset.

It is no part of the business of the Southern no part of the business of the part of the business of the part of Union, and our adnesson to it, do often and too long to require such declarations at our hands. Let those whose fidelity may be doubted make the declaration, and if Vermont chooses to force her insulting resolutions upon the Senate, through her Senators, let the Senators of that State make

were merely instructions for the regulation of their own conduct, and might have reposed in their own pockets as well as upon the table of the Sen-ate. I hold them to be unjust, I hold them to be offensive, I hold them to be insulting, treasonable to the country, and untrue in fact, and I will not endorse them by my vote.

Mr. Phelps arose and stated that he had come the State of Vermont and his own course. He marks he had made, but after what had taken speech from his, and by a reference to one of his press their disapprobation. One thing is certain. place, he must speak.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House voted three times to-day for Clerk,

On the 15th trial, the vote stood-Forney 102, Coote 103, St. Clair Clarke 3, French 3, Phil-

The three that voted for French were, Bingham, Booth, and Harlan; for St. Clair Clarke, Deberry and Caldwell of North Carolina, and Hilliard of Alabama; for Philleo, King, Wilmot, Julian, and Durkee.

Foote, and the next vote (16th) stood—for Forney 96, Prindle 63, Campbell 32, French 11, Fisher Philleo 4, Foote 2, John Smith 1.

Mr. Schenck then withdrew the name of Mr.

On the 17th trial, the vote was-Forney 93 Prindle 63, Campbell 28, French 18, Fisher 9 Philleo 3, Foote 2, Gouverneur 1. For Mr. B. B. French .- Messrs. Bingham, Wil liam J. Brown, Cabell, Campbell, Carter, Gorman Harlan, Julian, Leffler, McDonald, McGaughey Morris, Root, Whittlesey, Wilson, Wood, Tuck

For Mr. C. W. Philleo .- Messrs. Durkee, I The House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17, 1850.

THE GREAT STONE FACE, by Nathaniel Haw orne, will appear in our next.

A LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD is received, nd will be published next week.

THE INDEX.-The Index to Vol. III will be sent o our subscribers next week. We did not hold it back as an inducement to subscribers to renew. but simply because we had not room for it in the his own party at the North, disposed to resist last number of the volume.

LOWELL'S POEMS.

Lowell's Poems, noticed by our associate on the first page, are for sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, above 9th street.

GENERAL TAYLOR AT LAST SURRENDERS.

Republic of last Thursday, his policy for the settle- as an editor by deadly warfare against the prinnent of the Territorial Question is authorita- ciples they were elected specially to represent tively disclosed. In commenting on his message, ject, so far as we could infer anything from that pertinacious devotion for five days, although it by General Cass in his Nicholson Letter. This although it was known that B. B. French, view is completely confirmed by the Republic, in sound Democrat, could have been elected at any the following paragraph, taken from an editorial period during the struggle. The Free Soil men

"President Taylor, after mature deliberation has indicated a mode in which this question can be satisfactorily adjusted, without wounding the feelings or disturbing the rights of either section of the country. Leave the whole matter to the people of the new Territories, in whom, by the very nature and necessities of our institutions, the whole actual and efficient control of the whole matter is ultimately vested. The sent ments of President Taylor on this subject have been responded to with the fullest approbation by the Whig press of the North. We have not seen the which has excepted eo this portion of the Message. It is equally commended by the Whig press of the South. Here, then, is a national platform on which the Whigs of all quarters can stand together. Waive the Territorial organization, and new countries when they are prepared for admission as sovereign States. Standing pacity, the whole subject is in their exclusive cognizance and control; and Congress has nothing more to do with them than with other States in their domestic and

nunicipal offairs.
"This course could well enough be taken, bu for the gentlemen who have a personal and parti-san interest in agitation. If they are met with firmness by the friends of the Administration and the Union, their factious purposes can be easily defeated, good feeling and harmonious counsels can be restored, and the Legislature can devote its attention to the other great questions of policy which have been recommended to their attention

By the unanimous consent, then, of the Whie oress, North and South, the entire Whig Party, in the twinkling of an eye, is translated from the low and sectional ground of the Wilmot Proviso. to the high and national platform of the Cass doctrine of Non-Intervention-the doctrine of Republic, the organ of General Taylor. If the assumptions of the Republic pass unquestioned by the Whig press at the North, we shall henceforth regard the Whig party as committed to the maintenance of the policy of General Cass.

REV. DR. DICK.

The name of Dr. Dick is ailiar to the Chris tian world. His writings ar widely circulated, and have doub of good to thousands of readers. a at such man, at eighty years of age, in a country like England, overflowing with wealth, under a Government accustomed to display its liberality by ensioning genius, should at this moment be in bsolute penury, we could not believe had we not the positive statement of Mr. Burritt of the Christian Citizen, that such is the fact. He is now unable to write; he no longer receives any income from his works; recent calamities have so reduced his resources that he is almost entirely destitute : a widowed sister and three grandchildren yet depend upon him for support. Two other grandchildren whom he sustained, have been admitted into a charity hospital at Edinburgh. Such is Mr. Burritt's statement, confirmed by accounts in the English papers. And this is in England, wealthy England, boasting herself the magnificent patron of genius and learning; in Christian England, boasting herself the bulwark of Protes. tant Christendom! Why, the slave-owner of the South, whom England thinks the impersonation of the Devil, could hardly treat a slave worse than this. What a comment on the charity of the Church of which he has been so bright an ornament! A man who has labored for more than half a century to persuade men to love Christianity, cast out upon the world to starve, by its professors, a few of whom, if they would but hare with him half of the charities they bestow that they may be seen of men, might provide him and his poor dependents a home full

Christian Church of this day, or such an instance of destitution could not happen. In fact, were they organized with a view to practice social benevdlence, as well as spiritual improvement and the propagation of religious sentiment, society will present a different aspect.

Elihu Burritt, of the Christian Citizen, eceive contributions for him, or such as feel disposed can make remittances direct through Harnden & Co., New York, or Mark H. New man & Co.-190 Broadway, New York.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, has been elected U. S. Senator from that State to fill the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term, which will expire on the 4th of March, 1851, and for six years

slavery, disunion school of the South: Colcock, Orr, Wallace, and Woodward, o South Carolina; Ewing, of Tennessee; Hubbard, of Alabama; Venable, of North Carolina; and McQueen, of Mississippi.

The Whigs at one time dropped Campbell, and tried to elect Mr. Foote of Vermont, formerly a Southern Whigs refused to sustain him. Could sentatives to submit to the despotism of caucuses their votes have been had, the few Free Soil men who held off would have secured his election. Considering them impracticable, Mr. Schenck at last withdrew his name, and Mr. Campbell, a Southern man and a slaveholder, was immediate

Thursday night, the Whigs held a caucus and resolved, we learn, unanimously to adhere to this nomination. Whether they had received assurances of Southern support from the other side, the reader will be able to judge for himself by

what transpired next day. So much for the proceedings of the Whigs.

The Democrats in caucus assembled nominated. as we have seen, Cobb of Georgia for Speaker, Forney of Pennsylvania for Clerk, Lane of Kentucky for Sergeant-at-Arms, Brown of Ohio for Doorkeeper.* For many a weary day had the party labored to elect its candidate for Speaker, the Northern Democrats adhering to him devotedly. He withdrew for a time, that the strength of other candidates might be tested, but not a single Southern vote could be obtained for any Northern candidate suspected of being in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

At last, a portion of the Southern Democrats uniting with the Whigs, carried the plurality rule, under which Mr. Cobb, a slaveholder and a Slavery Extensionist, was chosen Speaker by the combined votes of Northern and Southern Democrats, with the exception of Messrs. Cleveland.

Booth, Doty, Wood, and Peck. Last Thursday week, the House proceeded vote for Clerk, and J. W. Forney of Pennsylvania, the pet candidate of the slaveholders, a man notorious for his undeviating support of slavehold ing pretensions, and for his abuse of those of such pretensions, received the entire Democratic vote, with the exception of that of Mr. Bingham of Michigan, who voted for B. B. French, the Democratic Clerk of a former House. Not even the Democrats who were supposed to be under some obligation to the Free Soil men-we mean Cleveland, Booth, Waldo, of Connecticut, Peck

of Vermont, Cable of Ohio, or Harlan and Fitch of Indiana-evinced the slightest repugnance to President Taylor at last surrenders. In the the support of a man who had marked his career The whole party, with the exception of Mr. we said that the ground he occupied on the sub- Bingham and the absentees, adhered to him with cument, was identical with the ground taken was obvious that he could not be elected, and ndicated their willingness to vote for him, as did several liberal Whigs.

Wednesday, after the House had been striving to elect a Clerk for five days, Mr. Booth of Conecticut on the twelfth trial, for the first time, joined Mr. Bingham in voting for French. According to all party usages, the Democratic members were at perfect liberty, having repeatedly failed to elect their caucus candidates, to try the strength of other candidates. A few, after this. showed their hands for Mr. French, until Friday when, on the eighteenth trial, he received eighteen votes: but not one of these was cast by a Democrat from New England, New York, the Middle States. or the South with the exception of that of Mr. Booth, who, after having again voted for Forney, on the 16th and 17th trials, gave his vote to French on the 18th. With this exception, all the Democrats who voted for French were from the West, and their names were-

Bingham, of Michigan; Brown, and Harlan, of Indiana; Cable, Carter, Whittlesey, and Wood, of Ohio : Leffler, of Iowa.

Had they been supported by the Democrats from Pennsylvania and New England, the demonstration might have been effective. There was a time when the slaveholders placed their chief reliance on the Western Democracy; that time has gone by: their main reliance now is the Denocracy of Pennsylvania and New England.

On the nineteenth trial commenced a series of perations that resulted in the election of the Whig candidate. The call had been gone through: the Nicholson Letter. This is the position of the Mr. Forney had received his usual number of votes, when Mr. Venable of North Carolina a Calhoun Democrat, avowed that he was desirous of seeing the contest terminated, and he would vote for Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell of Ohio changed his vote from French to Campbell: then, one after another, rose Messrs. Carter, Whittlesey, Cable, of Ohio, and Fitch of Indiana, and changed their votes from French to Forney. Why they did this, we cannot say; but the impression was that they were frightened back upon the caucus nominations, by the defection of Messrs. Venable and Hubbard, Orr and Woodward, Southern Democrats, who voted for Campbell. We should be unwilling to admit that they could be so easily whipped in, but now-a-days we

are surprised at nothing. The matter, however, we doubt not, was all arranged. The Whig managers must have understood what they were about the night before, when they re-nominated Mr. Campbell. On the twentieth trial, all the Whigs, with the exception of Horace Mann, came in to the support of Campbell; all the Northern Democrats, with the exception of Harlan, Bingham, and Booth, who continued to vote for French, came up to the support of Forney; and eight Southern Democrats of the Calhoun stripe bolted their own caucus nomination, cust aside the man who had defied the popular sentiment of the North to please them, and, seeing a chance to fill the Clerkship, as they had filled the Speakership, with a slaveholder, voted for T. J. Campbell of Tennessee, nominated by the Whigs in caucus the night before; thus showing that with them Slavery is

first, Party subordinate. Of course, such an act of treachery to their Northern associates aroused a great deal of feeling among the letter, and it was thought that the effect would be to break up the integrity of the Party, and alierate the Democrats of the Free States from the rest of the caucus nominations. But Issachar is a strong ass-his capacity to bear is as extraordinary as the exactions of his taskmaster. The House proceeding to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, it was found that the Northern Democrats, with a devotion unparalleled, were determined to adhere to their slippery brethren. Dr. Lane, one of the most ultra pro-slavery men in Kentucky, received on the first trial 88 votes. Two or three Democrats from the Free States, we believe, declined voting: the following voted for independent Democratic candidates, unwilling to sacrifice their self-respect by giving counte-

nance to an act of bad faith. For Walbridge .- Messrs. Bingham, of Michigan, Disney, Morris, Olds and Wood of Ohio, and Doty of Wisconsin. For Dom .- Measrs, Booth, Cleveland, and

* Each and representing the principle of Slavery-Exten-

in the last Presidential election.

We have spoken plainly, though we know plain speech will wound not a few for whom we entertain the kindest feelings.

But a crisis has come when we feel constrained 103, but meantime the Union came out with a representatives. If the conduct of the latter votes, that he was opposed to the extension of the non-slaveholders of the country will be trodslavery. The result was, that three or four den under foot so long as they suffer their reprecontrolled absolutely by the Slave Power.

AN IMPORTANT RULE EXPLAINED.

The Washington Republic, a few days since, had a long editorial, designed to show that "a considerable number of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from the South have been for some time past effectively exerting themselves, in connection with Mr. Giddings and his compeers, to aggravate the excitement," which, it says, "unhappily exists in most parts of the country on the Slavery Question." It refers, in proof of this, to the fact, that Southern Democrats have from time to time been found voting with "Mr. Giddings and his compeers," on motions designed and calculated "to force a direct vote on Anti-Slavery resolutions."

Southern Democrats will doubtless admit the truth of this charge, and justify themselves to their constituents, by telling them that the Whig party had elected a non-committal President, by a non-committal policy, on the question of Slavery; that, so far as lay in the power of its leaders in Congress, this policy was sought to be maintained, by evading or postponing all resolutions which looked to practical action; that their own cooperation with the Anti-Slavery members of Congress extended merely to preliminary motions-only so far as was necessary to unmask dishonest politicians; but that, when they had succeeded in forcing these from their hidingplaces, and compelling them to vote, they themselves of course would vote as Southern men They could go further with the explanation than this, if they chose. For example: by forcing the Administration party to vote directly on questions connected with Slavery, they might succeed in breaking up its harmony, in sowing dissensions between its two sections, in impairing equivocal policy on the Slavery Question.

But what has their conduct, what have their otives to do with "Mr. Giddings and his compeers?" They have their own special ends to subserve; and, if in the pursuit of them they choose to cast votes which Anti-Slavery men can turn to good account in smoking out the tribe of dodgers and non-committalists, and in arousing the attention of the Public to the aggressions of Slavery, we suppose none will mourn but those who are interested in the success of Political Du-

But our attention has been drawn to this article of the Republic, chiefly by certain views it presents of an important rule in the House of Representatives. We beg the reader's attention to the following extract:

principal means of agitation resorted to by Mr. Giddings and others, for some time past, have been resolutions on the subject of slavery—ever drawn up in the most injurious and offensive form posup in the most injurious and offensive form possible—which they have succeeded, on several occasions, with the aid above indicated in gauging through the House of Representatives. In order that the subject may be well understood, it is ne-

cessary to refer to the 26th rule of the House, which is as follows:

"'All the States and Territories shall be called for resolutions on each alternate Monday during each session of Congress; and, if necessary to secure this object on said days, all resolutions which give rise to debate shall lie over for discussion under the rules of the House already established; and the whole of said days shall be appropriated to resolutions, until all the States and Territories are called through.

"A member under this rule, when his State is called, rises in his place and offers a resolution and if no objection is made, it is acted on at once But if of an exceptionable character, it is competent for any other member to intimate that he desires to debate it, wherenpon it is passed over or, in other words, goes on to the calendar, to

ome up in its order.
"If this were all, any member could have prevented action on any one of the numerous inflam-matory resolutions which have emanated from the same mint or workshop of mischief, and which same mint or workshop of incessant at which have kept the country in incessant turmoil for several years past. But, unfortunately, a construction has been given to this rule which has opened a wide door to Mr. Giddings and those who sympathize with him, for the prosecution of the business of agitation. It has long been held, so that the construction has become a part of the rule itself,) that the member moving a resolution may, at the same time, call for the previous ques and then, if it is sustained, or, in other words, if the main question is ordered to be put. the matter is brought at once to an issue, and the members, without the slightest chance for amendent or explanation, are obliged to say yea or nay to the proposition. This is what is familiarly called gagging a resolution through the House, and is an outrageous violation of the right of free

"It is precisely in this manner that Mr. Gidabled, with Democratic aid, and from the South too, to get, during the last few years, a vote on many sitions exceedingly offensive to the go eople of that section, and we do not hesi say, made so purposely; or, in other words, the main question has been ordered, (contrary to the wishes of the moderate members from the North.) by the coöperation of Southern Democrats with forthern agitators and Abolitionists. "But perhaps it will be said that nothing would

be gained by refusing the previous question; that if the proposition went over for debate it would take its place on the calendar, and would come up in its order; but any man who has been one month a member of the House of Repre-tives knows that it is not so—for when o these resolutions gets on to the calendar, it is never heard of again. Not an instance, it is he never heard of again. Not an instance, it is be-lieved, can be found for the last half dozen years, where a resolution thus situated has come up for debate. It is uniformly overlaid by other busi-ness. So, all that Southern Democrats had to do, when Mr. Giddings has offered one of his fado, when Mr. Gludings and olicited and of the mannatical propositions, was to join the moderate men of the North, (Whigs and Democrats,) and refuse the previous question; thus the resolution would fall still-born—it would perish in parturition. Has such been their course? Far from it. They have joined hands with Mr. Giddings, and have helped him along in his career of madness and folly. When he has called for the previous questions. ion, they have responded 'yea, yea'—hav hemselves parties wilfully to his proce and are just as much responsible as if they had introduced the exceptionable matter themselves. The object or motive of both the one and the ther has been precisely the same-agitation agitation!

The Republic states correctly the rule of the House. By it the members from the several States are enabled to bring before Congress matters deemed by them of importance. But it is obvious that, were it not for the usage which the Republic denounces as so great an outrage on the "Right of free Debate," the rule would be almost worthless. It will not do to allow debate on the resolutions introduced; otherwise, one State, or one subject, might occupy the whole time, to the exclusion of all others. Every resolution which a member announces his intention to debate, therefore goes over. But, were action, as well as debate, precluded, none but the most insignificant resolutions would be sure of reception. Propositions of great importance can scarcely fail to exwould almost always be found to signify his purpose to debate them, so as to postpone them forever. To guard against this evil, to secure to New York Weekly Globe, the the States their rights, to secure the rights of which is hereafter to be filled.

to be his wedded wife; he replied, "to be sure I will; I came here to do that very thing." I then put the question to the lady, whether she would have the man for her husband. And when she have the man for her husband. And when she have the man for her husband. And when she standshment, and inquired, "Is that all?" "Yes," said, "that all?" "Yes," said, "that all?" "Yes," said, "that is all?" "Yes, "said, "the interested, or the wised purposes of a minority, to secure to the Ucs of Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the wenter that it is the Western benegatives on the western that it is the Western benegatives on the western that it is the Western benegatives on the western that it is the Western benegatives on the great questions, and for enforcing by its legitimate tion to the resolutions of the Legislature of Vercome accustomed to see slaveholders sacrifice Parand that a majority of the House should have a matter upon what subject. This usage is founded ty upon the altar of Slavery. It is no new thing. right to second his decision. Without it, no reso. in a proper respect for State Sovereignty. There lution in favor of cheap postage, for example, or is no instance in which the courtesy of printing principle. These eight Democrats have done for instructing the Committee on the Post Office to has been refused to any such resolutions, except to Mr. Forney and their party, just what their breth- report a cheap postage bill, could ever be passed. those of the State of Vermont on Slavery, preren in the South did for Mr. Cass and the Party, Without it, no resolution touching Slavery could sented in the Senate, January 9th, 1839, which be entertained. Mr. Root's resolution at the last | were ordered to lie upon the table, without being Question. Mr Gott's resolution against the slave since presented, and printed, without objection to the conclusion to vindicate the resolutions of member of the House. They carried him up to to expose fully to the people the conduct of their trade would not have been listened to for a moment, but for that usage. Especially is it neceshad preferred to let the subject rest with the re- short paragraph, showing, by a quotation from a please them, let them say so; if not, let them ex- sary, when a minority Speaker, elected on the Legislature were presented on the Sth, Mr. Man-This rule and the usage which "has become a part of it," furnish then a most important mode

We wish the reader to observe particularly the that all the opponents of a resolution have to do the resolution "mould fall still-born—perish in parturition." This is true—and in the light of of every man from the free States who shall vote against the Previous Question on any such resolution-that vote will be a vote to kill the resolu-

tion.
The Republic proceeds in the rest of its article view of the proceedings on Gott's resolution who voted for the Previous Question on the reso-

lution, it continues-"The Democrats from the slave States who refused to sacrifice their integrity or to join the Giddings phalanx against the peace of the Union were, from Virginia, Messrs. Bocock and Mc-Dowell; from North Carolina, Mr. Daniel; from uth Carolina, None! from Mississippi, Mr. Tennessee, Messrs. Hill and Thomas; and from tions were not to his taste, and that, in represent-Missouri, Messrs. Green and Hall—in all eleven ing his State on this occasion, he was doing "eye-The Whig members from the free Butler, Freedley, Hampton, Ingersoll, and Irvin; from Ohio, Mr. Vinton; from Indiana, Messrs. sensions between its two sections, in impairing its strength, in terminating General Taylor's Dunn, Embree, and Thompson; and from Illinois, Mr. Lincoln—in all thirteen members, who refused to help on the gag, and went against the

That is, sought to kill the resolution " in partu-

Well-this is candid. It proceeds-"It is a curious fact, that if the twenty-five Southern Democrats had been as much disposed to settle this question on a reasonable basis as they were to help on the Giddings faction in their projects of disturbance, and had acted with the venerable Governor McDowell, (who never made an irritating remark or gave a factious vote in his life,) the result on the previous question would have been 88 in the affirmative to 88 in the negative, and this would have thrown the disposition of the subject into the hands of Mr. Speaker Winthrop; and, what he would have done any one can decide who is familiar with the moderation and sense of justice which have ever charac-

Question, thereby throwing the resolution over, never be heard of again! This is the Republic's statement. If any of the friends of Mr. Win-

The Republic's account of proceedings on this

ccasion is not always consisient with itself And then came up," it says, "what is called the Previous Question—Shall the main question be now put? In this stage of the proceedings, the Hon. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, ever distinguished for ais moderation, arose and inquired of the Chair whether the resolution was open to amendment, and received for answer that it would be if the Previous Question was not sustained. He then expressed a hope to the House that it would not be, as he desired to amend the resolution by triking out the worse than useless preamble."

And how was he to accomplish this, when, ac the rule, had the Previous Question been refused, to meet and to determine." the resolution, as giving rise to debate, would have gone over? Indeed, five lines after this at- it was proposed to refuse the resolutions of their tempt to vindicate the conduct of Mr. Vinton, on Legislature the customary courtesy of printing, the ground that he desired only to amend the a courtesy never denied to any other State-that esolution, it says-

"If the main question had been refused, we

We shall copy from the article in the Republic one more extract, to show, beyond all doubt, on whom rests the responsibility of the defeat of the resolution against the Slave Trade. The motion to reconsider the resolution, it says, came up for final action on the 10th of January, "when, on the call of the yeas and nays, the motion was carried by a vote of 119 in the affirma tive to 81 in the negative; and thus Mr. Gott's esolution was rescinded, and no further action was had thereon. On this occasion the following gentlemen from free States, Whigs and Democrats who sustained Mr. Gott's resolution on the 21st of December, voted for its reconsideration, to wit Butler, Canby, Grinnell, Irvin, Lord, Mann of Pennsylvania, Nicoll, Pollock, Richey, Stuart, Dyke, and Vinton-in all, fourteen. The following gentlemen, also from the free States and of tions. all, eleven; making, of both classes, twenty-five

Those gentlemen and those who voted against the Previous Question on the introduction of the of this kind have been passed by both parties to resolution, we charged, last winter, with defeating it. The Republic fully confirms our allegations. We are glad of this, as it will show, even to Whig partisans, that we spoke the truth in our exposures of conduct which, without doubt, worked the overthrow of the Whig party in Connecticut, and left them with but one Congressman from Indiana.

THE WHIG PARTY IN NEW HAMPSRIRE.-The Whigs of New Hampshire in State Convention at Concord, on the 2d, nominated Levi Chamberlain of Keene as their candidate for Governor, and passed the following resolutions concerning Free Soil and the Union:

"Resolved, That the Ordinance of '87, recently called the Wilmot Proviso, meets our unqualified approbation—that an extension of Slavery over territory now free would be repugnant to the spirit of our Constitution, derogatory to the charter of our country, and inimical to the princi-

ples of common humanity.
"Resolved, That the Union of these States, ac "Resolved, That the Union of these States, accomplished by the wise and patriotic efforts of our fathers, and thus far preserved by a common love of liberty, of order, and of law, is cherished by the Whigs of New Hampshire with undiminished affection, and will be sustained and defended by the magainst the assaults of fanaticism and nullification to the last extremity. That to the American people and to the cause of Freedom throughout the world, the value of the Union is beyond calculation, and its preservation the leading Star of our political hopes."

New York Weekly Globe, the editorial chair of

VERMONT RESOLUTIONS AND THE SENATE.

We had not room last week to direct special attention to the proceedings of the Senate in relamont on the Slavery Question

The usage of the Senate is to receive, read, and print resolutions from a State Legislature, no session, which obliged the Committee on the Ter. printed. The most inflammatory resolutions of ritories to report the Wilmot Proviso, was forced | Southern Legislatures on the same subject, threatthrough under the operation of the Previous ening even a dissolution of the Union, have been When the recent resolutions of the Vermont

strength of some sectional interest, has so con- gum moved at first that the question of their restituted the Committees of the House as to give ception be laid upon the table, but, on being rethat interest undue predominance over all others. minded by Mr. King of Alabama of the uniform usage of the Senate, he withdrew his motion, with the remark that he thought they ought to be reby which the majority can assert its rights and ceived and printed. This did not prevent Mr. Yulee of Florida, whose delicate sensibilities seem to be a great affliction to him, from making tatement that, when a resolution goes over, and a speech against the printing of the resolutions gets on the calendar, it is never heard of again, " 80 on the ground that they were deficient in good breeding—unmannerly sessults upon an instituis, to vote to refuse the Previous Question, and tion in which his State was particularly interested. The same Senator signalized himself last winter Mr. Vinton and some other leading Whigs in voting against the Previous Question on Gottle. voting against the Previous Question on Gott's resolution against the Slave Trade—and by the me light, let them hereafter read the conduct their institutions were denounced by Northern men. Mr. Calhoun, apparently laboring under deep excitement, said-

"I have labored long and earnestly to arrest the progress of Abolitionism from its commencement I saw where it would end if not arrested; and I illustrate its positions and statements, by a rerested in Congress. It will go to its head, for the After naming the Democrats from the slave States gentlemen have yielded to the current of Northern feeling, which they admit here they are now unable to resist. What the South will do, it is not for me to say; but, whenever the time comes. I have no doubt they will meet it as it ought to

In his remark about the "current of Northern feeling," he alluded to the observation of Mr. Phelps, who, in attempting to define his position, Featherston; from Texas, Mr. Pilsbury; from Phelps, who, in attempting to define his position, Kentucky, Messrs. French and Peyton; from gave ground for the imputation that the resolutions were not to his taste, and that, in representservice," not service from the heart. Will the States who took the same course were, from Con- People of Vermont listen to their Senator for a Jersey, Mr. Van Dyke; from Pennsylvania, Mess

National Intelligencer:

"My object in rising is to say that I have never approached this subject but with abhorrence. Would to God the discussion on this subject might be terminated forever! But it cannot be; the agitation and excitement in relation to it in every portion of our country forbids us to be silent.

But my object in rising was-to use a cant phrase—to define my own position, and, in defining that, I believe I define the position of a vast majority of the people of this Union. We claim no authority, no right to interfere with the do-mestic arrangements of other States. This should be distinctly understood. Virginia and South Carolina may maintain their own institutions. We claim no right to interfere. So far, I trust this declaration will be satisfactory. But the line of distinction which we make is a very clear one. Where Congress possesses the power of local legislation, they must exercise their power in obedience to the dictates of their own judgments and if, with respect to the Territories of the Uni-ted States, they deem it wise to prohibit the introduction of slavery there, they have power to do so If the sense of Congress is in favor of the exerhave given his casting vote against the Previous | right to interfere with the institution of slavery We claim the right to regulate the institution so that, being placed on the calendar, it would our Territories. Can that right be denied? And if we think it expedient to introduce the Ordi nance of 1787, or the Wilmot Proviso, who can question our power to do it? And if we, in our throp choose to contradict, we shall be pleased to judgment, deem it expedient to apply this Proviso nublish the contradiction. tion of the Confederacy raise the standard of rev

In another part of the discussion, he said : "As I before remarked, for myself I have stu-diously avoided all exciting and irritating discussions of this subject, and have ever deprecated their occurrence. I regret much that it is not viewed on all sides, North and South, coolly and dispassionately, for it is in this way, and in this way only, that the subject can be wisely disposed of. The irritating, provoking, and offensive language of. The irritating, provoking, and offensive language in which it is often discussed, does mischief, and mischief only. I am disposed to meet it, not as a matter of mutual crimination and recrimination, but as And how was he to accomplish this, when, according to the statement given by the Republic of charge of our public duties here are called upon

When our Vermont readers are reminded that the Southern members were indulging in language of severe denunciation of the Northern People, have seen that the effect would have been precisely the same as if the resolution had been laid on the they will agree with us, that a little more spirit, a little less deprecatory tone, and not so strong an expression of abhorrence of the discussion of the Slavery Question, would have been becoming in

the Vermont Senator. Mr. Hale very aptly reminded Mr. Yulee that he had a precedent for his course, in the act of the Senate, in the year 1839, refusing to print the resolutions of this very state of Vermont. To be sure, it was the only exception to the rule of printing, but it went the whole length. He proceeded to assuage the alarm of his Southern friends,

in a way peculiarly his own. He said : "The true state of the case in the Northern States is this: there has been a small band of fa many people have imagined them to b Tallmadge, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Van
Democratic parties, thinking them to be of some consequence, have started in a game of resolu-tions. The Whig party started, and the Demoboth parties, who were not present on the passage of Mr. Gott's resolution, or if present, did not game with them, which they have undertaken to answer to their names, voted the same way, to wit: Birdsall, Brady, Brodhead, Clapp, Levin, Murphy, Nes, Richardson, Smith of Indiana, Smith of Connecticut, and Wick of Indiana—in the Whigs accuse the Democrats and the Demo e the Whigs of being pro-slavery, each crats accuse the Whigs of being pro-slavery, each make a winding-sheet for every slave and slave is sifted to the bottom, there will be found very ittle resolution in any of their resolutions. I therefore, any sort of excitement has been creat-el on the part of our slaveholding friends, if they think these resolutions mean anything, I can assure them that they are the most harmless things in the world."

Mr. Phelps confirmed this representation "I am glad to hear the sentiments that have been expressed upon this subject. The honorable Senator from New Hampshire is NOT FAR FROM CORRECT; but the Senator did us the honor to present himself in our State as an advocate of the principles of Free-Soilism, and it is not to be won-dered at that, after his mission, this resolution should have been presented.

So, then, we have the confession of Mr. Phelps that such resolutions are really intended for home consumption, a kind of bait to catch anti-slavery

We are glad that Mr. Hale subsequently took occasion to prevent a misconstruction of his remarks, as follows:

"I am glad that the honorable Senator from Vermont admits that I am right. I could wish that some body who had as much right to speak for the other great party would be as candid, and admit whether or not I have represented the case as it exists in their associations; but if I was understood to say that there is not a great and a growing sentiment of dissatisfaction at the overshadowing influence which the institution of Southern slavery has had and does have upon the legislation of this country, I was understood to say a thing which I do not believe; because, sir, there is in the Northern States, so far as I know, a great feeling upon this subject, but it is a feeling which will manifest itself within the lim-"I am glad that the honorable Ser

its of the Constitution, and no farther. Up to that they will hold to a rigid accountability all those representatives coming from the free States who undertake to sacrifice the opinions of the people on the question of slavery, either in this or in the other House. That, sir, is a feeling which is exceedingly misunderstood, and not less misrep-

A word as to the remark of Mr. Hale respecting the resolutions passed in the Northern States on the subject of slavery. We have no doubt that within two or three years past, the majority of those passing them have really approved the sentiments therein declared. They have not been guilty of hypocrisy, nor do we understand Mr-Hale to make such a charge. But we certainly agree in the opinion that there has been too little resolution in such resolutions; and our reason for believing this is, that the Legislatures affirming strong anti-slavery doctrines, have not generally selected, as United States Senators, men earnestly devoted to the establishment of the supremacy of those doctrines. How is it that, until the last Congress, the dead calm of the United States Senate, in relation to the domination of the Slave Power, was almost unbroken? How is it that, until this year, scarcely a protest has been raised against the intolerable monopoly of all the influential committees by the Slavery men?

Similar comments might be made on the con duct of the Whigs and Democrats of the North, in generally electing men to the House of Representatives, more devoted to ordinary party issues than to the great issue presented in the resolutions of their popular Conventions. In view of such facts, Mr. Hale was justified in saying that there was little resolution in all these resolutions. Had the professions of Northern men been followed up with corresponding action at the ballot box, the Slavery Question would have been set-tled long ago, so far as the action of the General Government was concerned. It is the inconsistency, vacillation, party spirit, want of fidelity to themselves of the non-slaveholding citizens of the country, that has emboldened the slaveholders, and given them such a control over the action of the Federal Government, that the serious attempt now to release it from their grasp, is supposed by not a few to be shaking the Union to its founda-

NEW YORK AND SLAVERY-EXTENSION.

Governor Fish, of New York, devotes a large portion of his message to the discussion of the Slavery Question. He lays down some sound principles, and shows ample reasons for resistance to the extension of Slavery. But, after a careful search, we can find no distinct recognition of the power and duty of Congress to prohibit by positive enactment Slavery in the Territories. He insists that the Territories are free-that the Mexican law excluding Slavery therefrom is still in forcethat New York cannot give her assent, and Congress ought not to give its sanction to the extension of Slavery into them-and that California, having organized a State Government, interdicting Slavery, ought to be admitted into the Union. These positions embrace the entire practical ground taken by Governor Fish, which is thus defined in his own language:

"The people of California have recently taken sovereign State. By the Constitution which they have adopted, they have embodied in their organ-ic law the prohibition of slavery or involuntary servitude. And a petition was presented to Con-gress, during the past winter, in behalf of a porion of the people of New Mexico, asking for the establishment of a Territorial Government, which should protect them against the institution of domestic Slavery. The voice of the people of Cal-ifornia has thus been expressed in favor of Free-dom; and there is little room for doubt that New Mexico sympathizes in sentiment with California. Congress cannot, without a transgression of its constitutional powers, establish Slavery within this Territory; nor can it, without the violation of the principles of justice, and an utter dis-regard of the wishes of the people, and of the protection which it is bound to extend over the erritory to which it has acquired the title, refuse admission to the new State, or countenance or sanction, in any way, the introduction of Slavery within the territory. And without the sanction and the assent of Congress, these newly acquired territories are secured to Freedom, and must remain, as they now are, exempt from the institu-

tion of Slavery.

"The emphatic voice of the Legislature of the State of New York, expressed in the resolutions passed at their last two sessions, and the nearly unanimous sentiment of the people of our State, have declared that, under no circumstances, will their assent be given to the extension of Slavery into these territories, from which it is now exclu-

Examine carefully these paragraphs, and you find no affirmation or recognition of the right and duty of Congress to interdict Slavery. The burthen of them is, that these territories are already secured to Freedom, and that Congress cannot, without a transgression of its constitutional powers, sanction or countenance in any way the introduction of Slavery therein.

Well-this is the ground of General Cassthe ground of Non-Intervention-nothing more nothing less. The Slaveholders have no dispute with Governor Fish, for they do not ask that Congress sanction or countenance the introduction of Slavery into the Territories-all they demand is, that it abstain from any positive interdiction, and this the Governor does not claim, or even allude to as right or expedient.

The resolutions proposed in the Senate of New York, by Mr. Geddes, "the able and faithful Whig Senator from Onondaga," as the Tribune styles him, are marked by the same fatal defect. The first recognises the duty of Congress to pass a law to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The second recognises the duty, not of positive interdiction of Slavery in the Territories, but merely of resistance to its extension by all "constitutional measures," without specifying whether the Constitution authorizes positive prohibition-and instructs the New York Senators in Congress-not to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. or to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law prohibiting Slavery in the territories, butmerely to resist all attempts to yield to Slavery any part of the territories, however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise. Mr. Dickinson would be greatly relieved by the passage of such a resolution. He could pursue precisely the course he has always pursued, without violating his instructions. He could vote against the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso in any territotorial bill, without transgressing one jot or tittle of

Resolved. (if the Assembly concur.) That a the Federal Constitution was formed and adapted expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their poster-

determination indicated by the Governor's Mesages and the resolutions of the Legislatures of various of the alaveholding States, and by the Representatives of such elected in Congress, to extend domestic Slavery over the Territory acquired by the late treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, we feel bound to oppose by all constitutional means—and our Senators in Congress are hereby INSTRUCTED and our Representatives requested to resist all attempts to yield to Slavery any part of such territory, however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise.

that the union of the States should be dissolved. From the well-known character of such men as our Senators, he coald not see any objection to the sentiment contained in this resolution. He knew the discussion was premature, yet he would say that he desired no censure on the South, or any other section of the country; but from whatever quarter the question of disunion should come, whether North or South, East or West, he was prepared to censure any man or set of men who advocated a dissolution of the States should be dissolved.

ifornia have adopted a Constitution which is entirely in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of our country—and our Senators in Congress are hereby INSTRUCTED and our Representatives requested to aid in the passage of such laws as may be necessary to admit that State in-

to the Union. "Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

THE PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.

We are pleased to see that the Postmaster General shows a disposition to give such a construction to laws relating to the Post Office as to promote the great object of that Department of the pondent of the New York Evening Post sayspublic service—the spread of intelligence among

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, December 31, 1849.
Sig: The Postmaster General, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of Postmasters that have the privilege of franking to frank letters to publishers of newspapers, cov-ering money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided that, when the Postmaster is agent for the publisher, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be pre-sumed from the fact that he franks them. As no Postmaster has any authority to frank these unications but when he is such an agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that co it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the agent of the publisher, and not of the Department. Very respectfully, &c.

FITZ HENRY WARREN.

H. Fuller, Esq., Editor of the Mirror, New York.

We may well presume that the increase in he circulation of newspapers, resulting from this liberality on the part of Postmasters, will amply

numbers of newspapers, without charge. We views." understand that they have.

KENTUCKY.

Governor Crittenden in his annual Message nnounces his position and that of Kentucky, in support of the Union, amidst all perils. I can entertain no apprehension for the fate

of such a Union.

"The approach of any danger to it would be the signal for rallying to its defence—the first moment of its peril would be the moment of its result. cue. I persuade myself that there will be found cue. I persuade myself that there will be found in Congress, on the exciting subject which has given rise to the late agitation and alarm, wise forbearance and a wise patience that will secure us from dauger; and that the very men who, in the heat and contention of debate, have spoken most boldly the language of defiance and menace to the Union, will not be hindmost in making searlifes for its preservation. acrifices for its preservation.

"The Union has further security in the parental care and guardianship of its present illustri-ous Chief Magistrate; and far above a)l other securities, it has the all-powerful public opinion

and affections of the people.
"To Kentucky and the other Western States in the valley of the Mississippi, the Union is indis-pensable to their commercial interests. They oc-cupy the most fertile region of the world, eloquently described by a celebrated foreigner as the most magnificent abode that the Almighty the most magnificent abode that the Almighty ever prepared as a dwelling place for man? These States, already populous and productive, are rapidly increasing, and in no long time must become the most populous and productive portion of the United States. They are remote from the sea; and to enable them, with any advantage, to dispose of their boundless productions and purchase their supplies, they will require the use of all the channels and avenues of commerce, and of all the markets, ports, and harbors from Boston to New Orleans. Under our present Union we enjoy all these facilities, with the further advantage of a maritime force canable to protect and actually "Non-intervention is all the South has ever maritime force capable to protect and actually protecting our commerce in every part of the

world.

"Disuaion would deprive us, certainly to some extent, and most probably to a great extent, of those advantages and of that protection. I cannot enlarge on the subject. A moment's reflec-

"Kentucky is not insensible to the causes "Kentucky is not insensible to the causes which have produced so much sensibility and irritation with her brethren of the Southern States, nor is she without her sympathies with them. But she does not permit herself to harbor one thought against the Union. She deprecates disunion as the greatest calamity—she can see no perceducing its none certainly for any grievener.

PENNSYLVANIA. remedy in it—none, certainly, for any grievance as yet complained of or to be apprehended."

In the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, on the second instant, Mr. Simms offered the following resolutions, (in keeping with the Union sentiments of Governor Crittenden's Message, as published above,) and moved their

reference to a select committee. " Resolved, That the union of sovereign States of the Republic is the only sure foundation of its strength and greatness, and to the American pa-triot is nearer and dearer than any local, sectional, or fractional interest, whatever, arising from geo-graphical divisions or party feuds, and that every effort to dissolve it is at enmity with the principles of the Revolution, and is totally destructive of our highest social and political happiness—to our na-tional prosperity, and to our well-earned fame. "Resolved, That the union of these States was

cemented in revolutionary blood, and is above all price, and that Kentucky will stand by it as the most sacred duty, while she remembers the strug-gles of '76, and the parting admonitions of the Father of his Country.
"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the

patriotism of our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, and that upon this question they will be true and unyielding in their devotion to the Union." Some discussion sprung up on referring the

Mr. Hooe said he hoped it was not the intention of the gentleman who offered the motion to commit the House against instructing the Senators of Kentucky. He did not wish to be trammelled by the laration that we had the fullest confiden declaration that we had the fullest confidence in their opinions and patriotism. He knew that the people of Kentucky felt a deep interest upon this subject, and because of the efforts of Northern men to trample upon the rights of the Southern portion of this great Confederacy—he believed the people required their Senators in Congress to vote against the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the Wilmot Proviso, so being unconstitutional and inexpedient. He torial bill, without transgressing one jot or tittle of his instructions. In fact this second resolution my receive the support of every Hunker in the Legislature, without thereby subjecting himself to the charge of inconsistency.

We regard the resolutions as intentionally evasive, and cannot beliave that the majority of the members will countenance such an attempt to impose sound for substance upon the People.

"Resolved. (if the Assembly concur.) That as

questions. He was no Disunionist.

Mr. Simms said he did not intend the resolu expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity, our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed and our Representatives are requested to use their best efforts to procure the passage of laws that will effectually and forever put an end to the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the Governor's Messages and the resolutions of the Levislatures of From the well-known character of such men as

are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested to resist all attempts to yield to Slavery any part of such territory, however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the territory lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande and that part of New Mexico lying east the Rio Grande is the common property of the United States, and that our Senators in Congress are instructured and our Representatives are requested to use their best efforts to preserve the same as such common property, and to protect it from the unfounded claims of the State of Texas,

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Legislature of the State of New York has learned with great satisfaction that the people of Cal-

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of New York has had the subject of Slavery under discussion in both branches. All the propositions in relation to it in the Assembly have been referred to a Select Committee, the Democrats voting for this reference, the Whigs voting to refer them to the Committee of the Whole. If the object be to secure a united expression of opinion, the former disposition of the question is preferable.

On the 9th the Select Committee of the Senate,

to which had been referred the resolutions introduced by Mr. Geddes, reported in favor of them, with certain important modifications. A corres-

"The language of the resolution in relation to public service—the spread of intelligence among the People.

The following letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, in reply to an inquiry propounded by the editor of the New York Mirror, shows that Postmasters may frank the moneys of subscribers to newspapers:

Post Office Department, Appointment Office, December 31, 1849. ittee, of which he is chairman, closes in these

"'Our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, tuse their best efforts to prohibit by positive enactment the extension of slavery over any part of such territory, however small, and by whatever

pretence of compromise.'
"This is more intelligible language. The res olution which declared the territory lying be-tween the Rio Grande and the Nueccs to be the property of the United States, not within the boundaries of Texas, and that it should be pre-served apart, has been altered so as to read thus: served apart, has been altered so as to read thus:

"'That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to resist firmly and to the utmost of their ability, and by such positive legislation as may be necessary, the extension of Human Slavery, or the jurisdiction of Texas over any part of New Mexico.'

"Both these modifications have been suggested by the Evening Post, in its comments upon these resolutions. But the amended resolutions still fail to speak of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the admission of

repay the slight additional cost on the increased amount of franked letters.

We have been asked whether Postmasters have the privilege of writing to publishers for back

MASSACHUSETTS.

The language of Governor Briggs of Massa chusetts, in his late annual message, is very explicit on the Slavery Question. He closes his remarks on it as follows:

"The people of Massachusetts, come what may, will be faithful to the Constitution and the Union. Her patriotic statesmen helped make that Constitution, and her citizens agreed to and adopted it.
She would not knowingly withhold or violate any right secured by it to any citizen or section of the

"Her opinions upon the subject of slavery have Declaration of Independence to the present time. "As a member of the Union, she is content to leave slavery where it is left by the Constitution, that is, within the limits of those States where it exists. Whilst it is clear that Congress has no right to pass over the limits of a State to interere with the institution of slavery within it, it is equally clear that no State has the right to push the institution beyond its own limits, into and over the territory of the Union where it does not

"Entertaining no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from its own cerritories, and believing that such exclusion is demanded by the highest principles of morality and justice, she never can consent to its extension over one foot of territory where it now is not. If

asked, and, however reasonable the request, it has been, more than once, coolly, if not indignantly, refused. The time for reason and argument refused. The time for reason and argument seems to have gone by, and the perpetuity of this mighty Republic, with all the countless blessings mighty Republic, with all the countless blessings which it is capable of imparting, must now rest upon the firm, united, temperate, but determined action of the Southern States; and, to this end, it is believed to be the duty of the representatives tion will show the ruinous consequence of dis-union to the commerce of Kentucky and the oth-er Western States. The most obvious considera-tions of interest combine, therefore, with all that are more nobler and more generous to make the Union not only an object of attachment but of tion of this State, in the event of the passage by Congress of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' or any similar

Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania thus defines his position on the Great Question.

"No disturbance is contemplated of their rela-ions therewith, in States where it now exists. Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve on our part a breach of faith and an interference with the sovereignty of sister Republics to intermeddle with their social policy, or to controvert the legality of their domestic re-lations. Whatever injury may be inflicted on Northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution and the efforts to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not acknowledged. The extension of the evil bebe acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond the present limits discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of norance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. When these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise."

VERMONT CONVENTION. - The Convention to amend the Constitution of Vermont assembled at Montpelier on the 2d of January. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that three parties showed themselves-Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats; that, on balloting for President, the Whigs c st 91 votes, the Democrats 30, the Free-Soilers 114; and that on the 11th ballot, by the aid of some Whig votes, Thomas Bartlett, Jun., a moderate Free-Soiler, was chosen.

PITHY .- Mr. Doty, in a letter to the editor of he Wisconsin, states very pithily his reasons for not supporting Mr. Cobb for the Speakership: "1. That Mr. Cobb is in favor of the extension

of slavery to territory now free.

"2. That he is opposed to appropriations for the improvement of Harbors on the Lakes, and of the navigation of rivers.

"3. That his nomination was made by a minority of the Democratic members of the House—viz: 42—the whole number being 116."

Sensible and sufficient.

A GLIMPSE AT THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The telegraphic report of the steamer Canada's ews is as follows:

LIVERPOOL, December 29, 1849. Cotton has advanced one farthing on general descriptions since the departure of the last steamer. Fair Uplands sell at 63% d., Mobile 61% d., and Orleans 63% d., with au uphoid tendency.

Wheat has advanced two pence per 70 pounds. Fine brands American flour were selling at 25s.; ordinary 23c. 6d.

rdinary, 23s. 6d.

Corn, white, was bringing 29s. to 30s.,; yellow The bullion in the Bank of England is seventeen millions of pounds sterling—a fact unpre-cedented in the annals of the Bank.

REBELLION IN SERVIA.

REBELION IN SERVIA.

The accounts received from Vienna and Berlin, to the 22d ultimo, state that a rebellion of a formidable character had broken out in Servia and Sclavonia. The military along the boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian Government. The Sclavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted, and raised the cordon of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured. They are assured beforehand of all support, a circumstance which will complicated between Austrian already sufficiently complicated between Austrian already sufficiently complicated between Austrian already sufficiently complicated between Austrian and the Porte. The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the brayest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. The chief movement is in the Servian, Peterwarden, and Weteck military districts, which are exasperated at being excluded from the Woodschaft. The military force of the rebels is estimated at 120,000, and is

hourly swelled by descrious from the Austrian on Ru'es. It recommended the adoption of the regiments in Peterwarden, Essey, &c. It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, in order to have both Austria and The following rules with an amendments.

The following rule with an amendment which The following rule, with an amendment, which is inserted in brackets, was adopted:

"In all cases of election by the House, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases, he shall not [be required to] vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost." The report was subsequently discussed at

large, Mr. Vinton delivering a speech in favor of restricting debate in Committee of the Whole to the particular subject under consideration. The discussion was discursive and irregular, and the House, without making further progress

Tuesday, January 15, 1850. SENATE.

adjourned.

Mr. Foote's resolution, affirming the policy of providing Territorial Governments for California, Deseret, and New Mexico, was taken up, and on motion made the special order for next Monday. Mr. Foote announced that it was the intention of General Cass to deliver his views on

The joint resolution to suspend for a limited time the proviso of the act limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue, was taken up and agreed to.

Another resolution was adopted, appropriating \$500 to the former Chaplain of the Senate for his services at the extra session. The rest of the day was principally devoted to

formation concerning the causes of removal from office, a motion to lay the resolution on the table HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House made three ineffectual attempts t

elect a Sergeant-at-Arms. On the 4th, Giddings received 100 votes, Dow 52, Glostbrenner, o Pennsylvania, 40. The Democrats then began to change their votes, until the latter was elected by a majority of two.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York Tribune has news from Califorby the steamer Unicorn. The following are the

portant items :

The canvass of votes cast at the State election shows that about 15000 were given in all—a smaller number than that of the citizens entitled o vote, and much smaller than was anticipated. Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor, and John McDougal Lieutenant Governor.
The members elect to the U S. House of Representatives are George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert.

All these gentlemen are Locofocos. Of the complexion of the Legislature or the prospect as to the candidates for United States Senator there s nothing decisive to be added to the advices by the Panama, which were up to November 15. Mr. G. W. Wright, one of the Congressme elect from California, is quite a young man, who kept the Gosnold House at Nantucket a few years since. He went to San Francisco from that place, on the breaking out of the gold fever, and has been very successful in speculating in real estate. The prices of vegetables here are enormous owing to their scarcity; and, in fact, the necess

saries of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year. Heavy boots are now selling at San Francisco at the rate, almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian, of ninety-six dollars a pair. The growth of this city is still without parallel, even in the records of magic. It now numbers twenty thousand regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast number of its transient popu-

lation.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the mines to spend the winter, and seeking occupation in every depart-

formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold. Tests which have been made in San Francisco give from one dollar and a half to three dollars' worth of gold from every pound

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era: As your columns are crowded just now, and

long articles have to "bide their time," I shall he brief and to the point, touching upon matters only of most immediate interest. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met on the 8th, at Columbus; and yesterday, upon the 6th trial, voting viva voce, Reuben Wood, of Cuyahoga, was nominated their candidate for Governor, at the election to be held in October

next. On the last trial, Wood had 164 votes, Bartley 113, Lowe 20. Every county in the State was represented, except Lawrence. A better selection, aside from political considerations, could hardly have been made. Judge Wood has been for a long term of years on the Supreme Bench. and for some years the Senior Justice. For legal acquirements, dignity, and weight of character, and acquaintance with all the great interests of the State, he stands deservedly high. His party has not for many years presented a candidate for this office who could command personally to such a degree the respect of intelligent and impartial men of all parties. The nomination, too, is a politic one, calculated to secure the Anti-Slavery votes on the Reserve, which were found necessary to secure the election of Governor Ford, who is from the same section. It was Judge Wood who put the troublesome questions to General Cass at Cleveland, which led to the "noise and confusion " since made so memorable.

has nearly closed. About 380,000 hogs have been cut up in this city and Covington. The total last season was 410,000. Such conflicting reports have gone abroad, as to the number slaughtered here annually, the Chamber of Commerce has taken measures to ascertain the number accurately for this season, and in a short time we shall know with some precision the extent of this branch of our trade. From various towns in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, we have advices of great quantities of pork having been put up, which tends to retard the continued increase of the trade at Cincinnati. At Louisville, includ-ing Jeffersonville, something over 160,000 have been slaughtered. Most of the season the prices have ranged below \$3, but within the last two weeks they have gone up, and as high as \$3.37 and \$3.40 have been given for heavy hogs. A statistical article on this important branch of Western trade shall be furnished for your columns in I had intended, before this time, and must not

further delay, noticing THE COLUMBIAN, a new literary paper, lately commenced here, of the largest size, and remarkably handsome apthe largest size, and remarkably handsome appearance. All attempts heretofore made to establish a journal purely literary and of high character have failed in this city. The present enterprise is in good hands, with sufficient capital, and promises to succeed. The proprietors have determined to make a good paper, such as shall challenge and command, when its merits become known, the support of the friends of a pure and elevated literature. No pains or expense have known, the support of the friends of a pure and elevated literature. No pains or expense have been spared in the typographical department; the execution in this respect is almost faultless, it is decidedly the most beautifully printed sheet in the whole West, and very few at the East can compare with it. The editors have secured a good number of able contributors and foreign correspondents; and literary ability, good judgment, taste, and dignity, have thus far characterized its columns. It is perfectly free from the light, trashy reading, the startling romances and weak sentimentality, with which the numerous so-called literary papers of the day abound, and may be compared, more than with any other, to Mr. Dickinson moved the following substitute, may be compared, more than with any other, to the "Home Journal" of Morris and Willis. The enterprising and gentlemanly conductors of the Columbian have made truly a magnificent paper; and any of your readers, East or West, who are

dent, and the Young Men's Library Ascociation, of which he was a liberal patron. These are not mere empty formalities in fulsome praise of the dead; we all feel them to be the honest expression of esteem for a good man. A more amiable and benevolent man—one more fully exhibiting the Christian temper in all the relations of life, could be relations became them there is the could be relations of life, could hardly have been taken from our midst.

ROSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, January 12, 1850. MR. EDITOR: In the absence of news, both general and local, the papers of the city are engaged, tooth and nail, in wordy conflict on the question, to which half of the nineteenth century the present year belongs, or whether the Christian era dates from the hour of the Saviour's birth, or one year from that time. More than a week has been spent in discussing this important matter in vain, and the opposite parties have arrived at such a pitch of excitement, that they cannot even agree

The Grand Jury, which was empanelled some days ago, and had already disposed of over ninety indictments, was yesterday brought to a sudden stand by the discovery that one of the jurors was an alien, and had never complied with the naturalization laws, which incapacitated him from serving on the jury. In consequence of this, a new juror has been chosen. Fortunately for justice, this discovery was made before any important cases had been reached; for, had the trials come on, and the flaw been subsequently ascerthe consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Bradbury, calling upon the President for into their liberty, no doubt much to their own sur-

Within a few weeks, quite a number of cases of small pox have appeared in the city, several of which have proved fatal. Four deaths are reported from this disease in the list of deaths for last week. At a stated meeting of the District Medical-Society for this city, held on the 29th ultimo a valuable paper was read by Dr. John D. Fisher, on the subject of vaccination; after which, a discussion took place among the members relative to the protective power of vaccination, and the utility of re-vaccination. Valuable statistics were given, and a large amount of experience related, going to show that a thorough inoculation of vacnia two weeks later, up to December 1st, brought | cine virus was, in almost all cases, effectual protection against the variolous disease; that this protection continues for an indefinite length of time, varying with the individual; and that, when lost, it may be re-acquired by a fresh inoculation. In view of these facts, therefore, it would appear advisable for every one occasionally to submit to the operation of re-vaccination, in order to insure their safety against one of the most loathsome and

fearful scourges of the human family.

The annual address of Mayor Bigelow gives some interesting details in reference to the com-mon schools of this city. There are 197 of these schools at present, sustained at the public expense, and containing over 20,000 pupils. The sum paid out of the Treasury during the year, for instruction, school houses, repairs, &c, amounts to \$334,114 In addition to the pupils in these schools, it is estimated that there are about 2,000 in attendance on private schools and academies. A good story is in circulation, concerning the ity marshal, Mr. Tukey. It would seem that, city marshal, Mr. Tukey. It would seem that, as this functionary was wending his way to the "Neck," one afternoon last week, with a view to check, if possible, the fast driving and racing there, he was overtaken by a friend in a sleigh, and invited to ride. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Tukey got in. As they approached the racing ground, the gentleman desired the marshal to take the reins for an instant, until he could put on his gloves. Mr. Takey readily accepted. on his gloves. Mr. Tukey readily complied; but scarcely were the reins in his hands, when, at a well-known signal from her owner, the spirited animal gave a bound, and despite city regulations, and the city marshal to boot, away she flew over the course, distancing everything on the track, to the consternation of passers by, and the indigna-tion of the police who were stationed on the route to arrest and report the youthful Jehus

The quantity of gold dug still continues to increase. The yield of the river bars is great; they are as rich as ever. Companies are now being spects, a valuable paper; keen, racy, unsparing in its censure of what it conceived to be wrong, fearless in defence of right, its loss will be felt, and its influence missed, by a large circle of surviving friends. G. F. B.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On an examination of the votes for Governor, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, last Saturday week, it was found that George N. Briggs had received 54,009, George S. Boutwell (Dem.) 30.040, Stephen C. Phillips (Free Dem.) 25,247. There having been no choice by the People, the Legislature proceeded to elect.

In the Senate, Geo. N. Briggs received 23 votes, and Geo. S. Boutwell 12, (including the Free Soil members.) In the House, for Governor, George N. Briggs received 157; Stephen C. Phillips 63; Geerge S. Boutwell 59-Geo. N. Briggs and John Reed were duly declared elected as Governor and THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of

THE WESTERN DEMOCRATS were extremely indignant at the conduct of eight Southern Demorats in voting for the Whig candidate for the Clerkship. Mr. Wood of Ohio, the moment the vote was announced, arose and said-

"He was extremely gratified that the Southern Democrats had shown their true principles and position in the result of the last ballot; that he felt relieved; and that a dissolution of all political connection between the Northern and Southern Democracy ought to take place." Soon after, while nominations were being made

for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, he arose and emarked-"That he rose for the purpose of nominating another slaveholder as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms; but upon casting his eye around he could not find one who did not either hold an of-

fice or who had not already been nominated; and that he would be compelled to sit down without carrying out his original intention." IMPORTATION OF SLAVES INTO MARYLAND .- ME Harris, of St. Mary's co., has introduced a bill

in the Legislature of Maryland to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State. The Baltimore Sun says-". This extraordinary movement will require

omewhat stronger arguments to establish its ex-ediency and propriety than any that occur to us, n view of it.
"As a slave State, Maryland owes it to the cit-

izens of the South to reciprocate privileges indis-pensable to mutual convenience. But several of the Southern States have established restrictions of a kindred character to ours; and it is a fact, that, while they work but little inconvenience, they prove a source of great advantage to the people, in view of the increasing unproductiveness of slave labor. The course proposed by Mr. Harris is so decidedly in conflict with progressive principles, that we are a little surprised to find a popular representative in such an attitude. For Maryland to entertain such a project in present the Southern States have established restriction Maryland to entertain such a project is prepos-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature organized Jan. 2d, at Harrisburg. In the Senate, after eight ballotings for Speaker, In the Senate, after eight ballotings for Speaker, 33 Senators being present, Valentine Best (Dem.) of Luzerne was elected by 17 votes to 15 for J. P. Brawley, (also Dem..) and one for B. F. Streeter. Mr. Best turned the scale by voting for himself. The 15 Whigs voted in several ballots for B. Matthias, Whig, against J. P. Brawley, Dem. (three of whose party withheld their votes from him.) but finally appeared to have united upon Mr. Best, and thus defeated the caucus candidate. In the House, Jno. S. McCalmont, the Dem. caucus candidate, was elected Speaker by 58 votes to 39 for A. R. Cornyn and 2 for other Whigs. His speech on taking the chair was interrupted by the cry of fire from an adjacent shop. Wm. Jack, Dem., was chosea Clerk."

\$664,079; while the expense of transporting the mails therein was \$1,318,541—leaving a deficit of \$654,462, to be made up by the surplus paid by the free States, and from the Treasury.

MA HARLEN

New Jersey Legislature.—This body assem-New Jersey Legislature.—This body assembled at Trenton on the 8th instant. The officers of last year were generally reflected. Among the most prominent questions to be acted upon will be a general banking law; a general railroad law; a law repealing the exclusive privileges of the united canal and railroad companies; a general plank road law; a law allowing seven per cent. interest when specially contracted for; the establishing of a free school system throughout the State; general laws authorizing associations for insurance, for mining, and for voting by ballot in townships; and a household exemption law.

DR. SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, formerly the able and popular Superintendent of the State Luna-tic Hospital at Worcester, died at his residence in this town, at 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, after an illness of sout five weeks. His complaint was a disease of the bowels. His age was 63 .- Northampton Courier.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERFOOL, December 29, 1849. Cotton has advanced 1/4d. per pound since the sailing of the Cambria. The demand for corn is moderate, and the tone

of the market has improved.

Wheat has advanced 2d. per 70 pounds.

Fine brands of American flour are quoted at s.; ordinary, 23s. 6d. White corn is held at 29s. a 30s. per quarter

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1850. NEW YORK, January 12, 1850.

The flour market is steady. Sales at \$5 a \$51/6 for common Western and State brands; Ohio, \$518; Michigan, \$525; pure Genesse, \$550 a \$5.621/2; and Southern, \$531 a \$5371/2. Corn meal, \$294 a \$3. Rye flour, \$2.94.

Not much doing in wheat. Ohio, \$1.06 a \$1.07 for white; red, \$1.03 a \$1.05. Genesse, \$1.26 a \$1.27. Corn is quiet and drooping; sales of only 6,000 bushels, at 55 a 60 cents for new Northern. Outs, 34 a 39 cents. Rye, 61 cents. Oats, 34 a 39 cents. Rye, 61 cents.
Provisions inactive. Sales of Ohio mess pork at \$11, and prime at \$8.50. No change in beef or bacon. Lard is in good request; sales of 1,600

kegs at 61/4 a 61/2 cents per pound. PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1850. Flour is quiet; small sales of common Pennsylvania brands at \$5; and extra, for city use, at \$550 a \$575. Corn meal and rye flour un-

changed.

Grain is rather scarce. Sales of red wheat at \$1.02 a \$1.04, and white at \$1.10 a \$1.14. Corn is quiet; new white, 50 a 52 cents; yellow, 54 a 55 Oats, 33 cents. Not much movement in provisions. Mess pork, \$1194; prime, \$3.87. Lard, 6½ a 6¾ cents, in

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. NONTENTS OF No. 297. - Price, twelve and a half

 German Unity.—Examiner.
 Turkey.—Daily Advertiser.
 The Last Days of Mirabeau.—Dublin University Mag ne.

Correspondence of General Wolfe.—Tait's Magazine.

Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt.—New York Tri-6. Lawyers, Clients, Witnesses, and the Public.—Exam-

FORTRY. The Resurrection of the Body. The Sabbath Bell. Eter-NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1849.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immente extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO.,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Another Physician's Testimony. BAR FOWLE-Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen The editor of the Boston Chronotype informs his readers this morning, that unless he alters his mind within a few hours, he shall "step out" tomorrow, and allow his paper to expire. No reason is assigned for this "rash act," except that he conceives he has a "louder call" in another direction. The Chronotype has been, in many respects. A valuable paper: keen, racy, unsparing spects, a valuable paper: keen, racy, unsparing the spects and suffering was dreadful. He sat up every night. The gentleman told was dreadful. He sat up every night.

This disease lasted six weeks, and the dyspies and suffering was dreadful. He sat up every night. The gentleman told me to give him something to last him home, (wenty one miles), so that he might see his wife and child, and die in peace! I gave him one bottle of the Balsam, and four ounces sirup of squills, directing him to take teaspoonful doses of best Bordeaux olive oil, when the difficulty of breathing was greatest. Next day I forced his despondent will, and made him take six bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry home with him as a present, he having alleged that he had used so much expensive medicine to no profit.

Last week, Mr. A. called a dexpressed his gratitude to me in the warmest mauner, said the medicine had saved his life, paid his whole bill, and took six bottles more, and left my office for home, rejoicing.

Very respectfully, yours,

Will LIAM SHAW, M. D.

Washington, N. C., August 12, 1847.

Washington, N. C., August 12, 1847. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars For sale by R S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and Druggists generally, everywhere.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

THE widespread fame of these splendid periodicals renders
it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar
stamp now published, while the political complexion of each
is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often
found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig,
and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North
Buitte, Perisw" is more of a religious character, having don Quarterly" are don Quarterly" are Fory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreirn Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under recovered titles. It has therefore the a avantage, by this com-

eign Quarterly and Westminster." it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the a vantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued. heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile

originals—Blackwood's and of the Edinburgh edition. TERMS. For any one of the four-Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For any three of the Reviews,
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magazine,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Fayments to be made in all cases in advance.
CLUBBING.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to
me address, on payment of the regular subscription for three,
the fourth copy being gratis.
EARLY COPIES.

EARLY COPIES.

Our late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. the Magazine.

OF Something may therefore be gained by subscribing

Remittances and communications should be always ad-iressed, postpaid or tranked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., May 10. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance in Gold st. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

G. R. GERHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volune—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary encoers with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no obser Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hofman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. Orps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort apared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

ent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and mersotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor, Gen. Butler, Gen. Seott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlo enterprising and gentlemanly conductors of the Columbian have made truly a magnificent paper; and any of your readers, East or West, who are disposed to encourage them, cannot do better than to subscribe. It is published by Shattuck & Farnum, at two dollars a year.

I. H. FERKINS.

Nearly four weeks have passed since the sudden disappearance of Mr. Perkins, and no trace of his body has been found. Testimonials of the highest respect for his character and memory.

Surrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey entirely dependent upon her—a proof of which is that Russian agitation is daily proving more open and daring; and the incredible activity of the agents of that Power leads to the conclusions of the agents of the conclusions of sion that a sanguinary entanglement will speedily break out between Russia and Turkey. The Prince of Servia has already refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte, of 34 000 ducats, and the arming of all male adults is being carried on with the greatest possible activity, without any one knowing where the arms come from.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1850. SENATE. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House made three trials to-day to elect Clerk, (18th, 19th, 20th.) On the last trial, the

Thomas J. Campbell John W. Forney B. B. French Solomon Foote P. B. Pringle -

The following is the vote in detail: The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. T. J. Campbell.—Meesrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Cabell, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Ewing, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Carinnell, Halloway, Hampton. now, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Hous-ton, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, J. L. Johnson, ton, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, J. L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, McQueen, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Otis, Outlaw, Owen, Phoenix, Pitman. Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepperd, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, A. H. Stephens, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Venable, Vinton, Wallace, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson, Winthrop, and Woodward.

and Woodward.
For Mr. J. W. Forney.—Messrs. Albertson Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Wi liam J. Brown, Buel, Burt, J. Cable, George A Caldwell, Carter, Cleveland, W. R. W. Cobb Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Ed-mundson, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamil-ton, Hammond, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, S W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland

W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Filobard, Hogiana, Holliday, Holmes, Inge, Andrew Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, Mc-Donald, McDowell, McLanahan, Robt. M. Mc-Lane, McMullen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Mor-Lane, McMullen, McWille, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Olds, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Walden, Waldo, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wood, Young, and Howell For Mr. Solomon Foote.-Messrs. Allen, and

Horace Mann. For Mr. B. B. French.—Messrs. Bingham, Booth, Wilmot, and Root.

For Mr. P. B. Prindle.—Mr. Giddings. Mr. Campbell having received a majority of all

For M. J. A. Rodgers -- Messrs Alston Dickey, Gentry, Haymond, Watkins, and Williams.

For Mr. G. C. Washington.—Ashmun, Bowie,
Breck, Cabell, Alexander Evans, Grionell, Henry, Holmes, Houston, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Morehead, Stanly, John B. Thompson, Toombs, Wilson, Morton, and Shepperd.

For Mr. H. Walbridge.—Messrs. Bingham, Disney, Doty, Morris, Olds, and Wood.

For Mr. J. E. Dow.—Messrs. Booth, Carter, Cleveland, Andrew Johnson, Waldo, and Peck.

For Mr. J. Morss.—Messrs. Brooks, T. B. But-ler, Clarke, Conger, Nathan Evans, Gott, Hil-liard, Horace Mann, Marshall, Meacham, Newell, owen, Vinton, and Winthrop.

For Mr. A. W. Fletcher.—Messrs. Campbell and Schenck.

For Mr. N. W. Adams.—Mr. Crowell.

For Mr. J. B. Mower.—Messrs. Nelson, Phoenix,

Taylor, and Underhill. For Mr. R. R. Shekell .- Mr. Root. On the first trial, Mr. Shekell received the eight Free Soil votes. SATURDAY JANUARY 19 1850

The Senate did not sit to-day, and the House did nothing but try to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms. On the first trial, the vote stood S. M. Giddings - -Newton Lane George C. Washington Hiram Walbridge Jesse E. Dow John A. Rodgers -[No choice.] On the second-S. M. Giddings received H. Walbridge -R. R. Shekell

209 The Southern Democrats, finding it useless to attempt electing Mr. Lane, his name was withdrawn by Lynn Boyd of Kentucky. Several persons were then nominated, motions

o adjourn and for a call of the House alternating with each other for at least an hour, at last obliged the House to adjourn.

Monday, January 14, 1850. SENATE.

Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Thoma G. Pratt, recently elected Senator from Maryland. Mr. Houston submitted a ramble and resolution, affirming the want of power in Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States or Territories of the United States, the right of the People of the Territories to settle the question for themselves, and the duty of Congress to receive States into the Union, north or south of 360

30', whether they shall establish or prohibit sla-Mr. Douglas submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland that portion of the District lying be-

yond the corporate limits of Washington. The Senate then took up the resolution offered by Mr. Phelps, to suspend the operation of the proviso to the act of 1849, limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue. A debate ensued, in which the necessity of reducing said expenses was admitted on all sides.

which was adopted-yeas 27, nays 27-the Vice President giving his casting vote in favor of the amendment:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until specific appropriations are made by law, the provise to the 4th section of the act of 3d March, 1849, be suspended: Provided, nevertheless. That in the mean time the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not exceed such sum per annum as was expended for said purpose during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1848, together with such sums in addition as may be paid into the Treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and storage.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. A TALE OF THE COLONY TIMES.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"In the good old Colony times, When we lived under the King."

CHAPTER IV.

On the day succeeding Christmas, the congre gation of the faithful in the town of Portsmout came up to the house of the Lord with countenances unusually grave and severe, for one of their own number had fallen into grevious sin, and, moreover, the arbitrary proceedings of Governor Cranfield weighed heavily upon their hearts. Yet a gleam of stern joy lit up more than one face at the thouse of the quiet yet decided rebuke conveyed in the conduct of the people on the preceding day, and the light of eternal truth which they did hold, though oftentimes warped and perverted by human error, never shone more brightly than on that day, darkened as it was by the

shadow of future trouble. The service for the day was over when the min ister proceeded to lay before the church the case of John Denney, a member charged with perjury He stated the case in detail, but it is sufficient for us to say that this Denney was the owner of a vessel which had been seized by Randolph, on plea of defrauding the revenue. Her master, however, found means to elude the vigilance of his agents, and one morning she was missing from the harbor Her owner protested that he knew nothing of the affair, but, upon his trial, there appeared abundant testimony to the contrary. He soon found the means to compound the matter with the Governor and Randolph, but the church, of which he had long been a member, were not so easily

Mr. Moody, though he knew he was particular ly obnoxious to the Governor and his party, on account of the plainness and freedom of his speech, shrank from no trial in the way of duty. He felt that the purity of his church was at stake, and addressed a respectful note to the Governor requesting a copy of the evidence against Denney, that he might be tried according to their ecclesiastical discipline. The Governor had replied, and upon this letter Mr. Moody particularly wished for the opinion and counsel of the brethren. He rose and read it in a firm, unfaltering voice, and with an undisturbed countenance though the faces around him grew dark with indignation. Thus ran the missive-

"We ourselves have pardoned the man, an those to whom we see fit to extend our mercy are not to be questioned by any self-constituted au-

thority; therefore, molest him at your peril." "My brethren," resumed the old man, after pause of some seconds, "when, in my early manhood, I dedicated myself to the service of God, to break the bread of life to his scattered and suffering people, I cast from me all fear of bodily peril, and have ever striven to act in all things with a single eye to God's glory. Therefore, I have but one answer to make to this man whom the Majesty of England hath set to rule over us. Ye have heard his words, my brethren; and it is reserved unto you to say whether this church, gathered amid suffering and trouble, and nurtured with so many prayers and tears, shall serve God or man. Let such as fear Him, rather than man,

The congregation rose to a man, and the minisister looked down on a crowd of faces-toil-worn, seamed, and scarred by many a battle with both temporal and spiritual foes, in many cases pale and haggard from illness, but firm and undismayed, ready to strengthen his hands, even as Aaron and Hur strengthened the hands of Moses in the battle of the Lord.

Then followed a unanimous vote to notify the offending brother that his trial would take place on the ensuing week, and a committee was appointed to visit him once more, to urge upon him the daty of confession.

It was the wish of the brethren that the old minister should prepare a sermon upon false honored. It was a fearful trial-that feeling of swearing for the ensuing Sabbath; and, while he was very busy in his study, how sped the time

with his daughter? Still lighted by hope, although sure by that one her old father's head, while she, in her unsuspecting truth and innocence, lived on in hope and

trust. Before another Sabbath, John Denney, touched by the earnest prayers and expostulations of his brethren, came before them and made ample confession of his guilt, and, with fitting censure, was forgiven. It would be difficult to describe the anger and mortification of the royal Governor when he heard of these proceedings. His occasional for strength to conceal her suffering, she around outbursts were the more frightful from the strong self-control which he was obliged to place upon himself in the presence of his guests, many of whom were spending the holydays with him-Randolph, whose interest in the matter was quite equal to the Governor's, seemed to forget his own anger in the malicious pleasure he took in probing that of the latter.

One evening, after the ladies had withdrawn; and the gentlemen, some six or eight in number' still lingered around the dinner table, he arose and, as if in reply to some gay remark of his visa-vis, cried, jestingly:

"Hear, oh, noble gentlemen, hear! William de Graiville, gentleman, of Sussex, England, hath fairly won ten guineas of me, Edward Randolph; a wager between us in the case of the King versus Fanaticism; and, certes, gentlemen, his Majesty may well look grave, when his royal authority, vested in the person of our excellent host here, is thus trampled upon by a crop-eared, psalm-singing knave, unless, indeed," he added, with a laugh, "the merrie monarch be more inclined to consider the crestfallen condition of our puissant selves, as an especial provocation to mirth, which I think the most likely."

"Then, by the Lord that liveth!" exclaime the Governor, in a burst of ungovernable anger, "his Majesty will be the only one who will care to laugh twice, at least, where Edward Cranfield is concerned. As for this old priest, he shall soon find that he is not in heaven, saint though he claim to be. I will put him where his treasonable exordiums will find fewer listeners !"

For a moment, deep silence followed this speech for they felt that his Excellency was in no mood for joking. Then, one of the eldest of his guests, whose moderate counsels had often saved him from rash deeds, remarked-

"But we must not forget that this Puritan is also an Englishman. We must prove his treason before we punish him."

men," he added, more calmly, "Mr. Moody, when I knew him, was a kind, well-educated, generous-hearted man, though deeply imbued with the spirit of his faith, I grant. He spoke to me openly, as if I had been his own son, and, during my whole stay under his roof, I heard nothing which whole stay under his roof, I heard nothing which could be construed into treason against his Majesty

prophecy also, and foresaw that the day might come when you would really stand in that filial to him. 'Tis said the old man has a proter. Eh. Vane P said another

home," cried de Graiville, seeing the mounting color in Vane's cheek. "No need to blush, Vane; I saw the damsel to-day, and she is fair enough to be worth the trouble of winning. I give you fair warning that I am going to enter the liats with you; but remember that I never woo save par amours. I gave her a look to-day; and Randolph's ten guineas to a crown piece that I succeed, notwithstanding your advantage of previous acquaintance. Your saints are never quite sound at the core."

the core."

"Rascal!" exclaimed Vane, choking with indignation, as he aimed a wine glass at de Graiville's head. But his arm was suddenly caught back, and the voice of the gentleman who a few moments before had sought to moderate the Governor's anger, whispered in his ear, as he drew him saids.

"Rash blood, rash blood, young man—though I grant you had just cause."

For some moments, the room was in confusion, when the Governor, as the shortest way of setwhen the Governor, as the shortest way or set-tling a temporary peace, proposed adjourning to the drawing room. But the syren tones and marked preference of the honorable Eleanor Meredith had lost their fascination for Frederic Meredith had lost their fascination for Frederic

Vane, that evening.

His mind, for some weeks occupied by her, was now thoroughly roused, and his thoughts busy with the past.

personal appearance, and, perhaps, we may as well briefly describe it, inasmuch as it was a fair index to his character. His face was just such an He had not miscalculated the vengeance of the one as ever wins the love of young and trusting hearts—full of rich, sensuous beauty; that pecu-liar moulding of feature and expression which, by self-culture and careful training, may be develop-ed into the noblest form of manly beauty, or, by indolence and self-excess, degenerate into mere sensualism. There was no lack of intellect; and with the whole energy of his nature aroused by the events of the evening, perhaps he never look-ed more worthy of admiration than on the night of which we speak, as he sate in thoughtful silence by the side of the fair English lady.

As he was crossing the gallery towards his own coom late that night, a servant overtook him, saying that the Governor requested a few moments private conversation with him. He turned to his Excellency's private room, and met, not the angry, baffled ruler, but the smooth, polished courtier of the reign of Charles I

tier of the reign of Charles I.

After some desultory remarks, and a graceful allusion to and apology for his own want of selfhand on a pile of letters, and said :

"I have had no opportunity to speak to you of the contents of your mother's letters. She says that the death of your only near male relative and guardian has left me, her distant cousin, your natural friend and adviser, and wishes me to procure for you some situation which may be adapted to your talents. I am willing to do this, as much for your own sake as hers. Your natural abilities are good, my influence at court not small. With such grounds to start from, it will be your own fault if you do not reach a high round on fame's adder. Only be wary and prudent, boy, and let me hear no more of such brawls as that we have just witnessed. Not but what I commend your spirit, but, as a general thing, quarrels are impolitic. If de Graiville challenges you, as most likely he will, you must meet him; but, henceforth, quarrel only when it will further your end better than peace. And," he added, smiling, "you are young and handsome—marry well. Methinks you had one by your side this evening who would not need much wooing. Add her wealth to my influence and your talent, and your way is clear. By Jove, boy, if you show one half the spirit in wooing my ward, Eleanor, that you did to-night in defending that old rebel, she will be yours in a fortnight. As to his daughter, let de Graiville woo her as he lists. It is naught to

Alas for the vanity and worldliness of the human heart! Where was the high and noble spirit that had hurled defiance at de Graiville, a few hours before. Chilled by the cold breath of worldly wisdom, until long before he again sought his own room, the gentle memory of Sybil, which fitful glare which gleamed from the ambitious path which the Governor's words had opened.

CHAPTER V.

Day after day passed, and the light of hope eldom trusted her lips with his name, she could not fail to hear it. Gradually came the convic-tion that she was forgotten, and with it that hour of withering anguish—that bitter struggle when the young heart finds, for the first tim cherished idols are false-its love and trust disutter desolation that settled upon her heart, con-gealing for a time its very life-blood. She met

e, and alone she sought for strength to bear it. Though such struggles cannot be, and leave Still lighted by hope, although sure by that one glance of recognition, Frederic Vane had not as yet manifested a knowledge of her existence. Yet, like all her sex, her invention in providing excuses for the being she loved was inexhaustible. A dark tempest was gathering over her own and maiden double doses of her sirups, could not, when she looked upon his bowed form and care-

worn face, bear to add to his anxiety.

One, evening, as the old man turned with heavier step than usual toward his study doon he suddenly paused and gazed for some second anxiously on the face of his child.

"Sybil," he said, at length, "I wish to speak with you in my study. Will you come?"

The glance and the words brought a deep blush to the maiden's check, as with a mental prayer nd followed him.

He took his arm-chair by the table, and leaning

his head on his hands, sat for some time as if oc-cupied in silent prayer, while his daughter drew a low seat to his side, and, laving her head on his his knee as in the days of childhood, awaited his "Sybil," he said, at length, passing his hand

fondly over her hair, "thy father hath grown old and forgetful. In the trials and troubles with which it hath pleased Him to surround my age s well as my youth, I have forgotten that my hild hath grown to womanhood. This day, elder Hale hath reminded me of it, by asking thee in marriage for his son. He is a deserving youth, of a family rich in temporal blessings, but richer still, I trust, in the heavenly inheritance that awaiteth the servants of the Lord. What answe shall I make to this young man, my child?"

"Oh, send me not from you! Let me live and

die with you, my father!" cried the poor girl, burying her face in her hands upon his knee, while every nerve in her fair neck twitched con-vulsively in her effort to suppress her emotion. I have no wish to send you from me, Sybil: over, he requireth me to administer it according to the forms of the Established Church, with litto the forms of the Established Church, with lit-urgy and vain repetitions. This, of course, I have wholly refused to do, therefore he hath the pretext against me which he hath long sought. Before another day he may drag me to prison, and though I know that He will not try me be-yond my strength, yet the thought of thee, my daughter," and for the first time since he com-menced enaching the old may's roise grow trees. nenced speaking, the old man's voice grew trem-alous, "homeless and exposed to the snares of the spoiler, weakeneth my heart."

Father," said Sybil, raising her head from his knee, and speaking very earnestly, "could you be happier separated from your child?" For a moment there was a struggle in the old man's heart, and the rigid lines about his mouth moved convulsively as he exclained, "Tempt me

not, my child! oh, tempt me not!"

"Then we part no more. This Governor is human; he will not forbid the child to share her. ather's fate. Let that be what it may, I will not

"Oh, that is easily enough done!" said one of the younger guests. "Here is Vane, who spent some months at his house. He can give us proof by the bushel, I dare say."

"Yes, speak out, Vane. What treasonable homilies did old Crop-ear preach to you?" cried another, laughing.

"And so betray the man to whom, perhaps, I owe my life. Never! even were he guilty of the charge," replied the young man, rising, while his beautiful mouth, in which there was a singular blending of strength and indecision, grew rigid with indiguant scorn. "And believe me, gentle-

* This partioniar period of crop time does not refer, however, to either British French, or Dutch Guiana, nor to the ever, to either British French, or Dutch Guiana, nor to the ever, to either British French, or Dutch Guiana, nor to the anath. "And so I oherished a viper under my roof. Blind mole that I was, not to foresee this. So true and noble as he seemed. Heaven knows

"Forgive him, father, even as I have lorgiven him," whispered a voice in his ear.
"But you must tell me all, Sybil—all."
She left the room, and, after a few minutes' absence, returned and placed in his hands Frederic Vane's parting gift, the locket enclosing the lock of hair. Then, kneeling at his side, she simply and briefly related the story of her love, while, with one hand laid upon her head, he gazed thoughtfully down upon her face. "So my thoughtfully down upon her face.

"So my thoughtlessness has darkened the light of thy young life, my daughter, and this man weds another—the ward of our bitterest enemy. He

was unworthy of our love, my Sybil."
"Blame him not, father. The lady is said to be good—beautiful, I know her to be, for I saw her once ; more fitting to be his wife than simple Sybil Moody. Yet she can never love him—"
Again her hands were pressed upon her eyes, as
if to force back the rush of tears. "Enough,

"I blame you not, Sybil. It was but natural Henceforth we will part no more, and our only trust must be in Him who is both able and wil-ling to save. And kneeling down by her side, in o, we have said little of young Vane's a voice shaken with grief, the old man laid his

He had not miscalculated the vengeance of the Governor. Two weeks after, the doors of the prison closed behind them. During thirteen weary weeks they were shut away from God's sunligh and fresh air, but no royal authority could de-prive that old man of the light of a clear connce, and he often felt, that, like the saints of old, an angel ministered unto him under the form of his child.

And when those heavy doors were opened, and under the ban of exile, he was again permitted to go forth, the angel was still by his side, for she did not vanish suddenly like those of which we read, but her cheek grew more and more white and transparent, her eye brighter and her step slower, until, with the fall of the leaves, she disappeared from his sight. But the old man look upward with a calm smile, for he knew that in a few short days he should again look upon he face in "those boundless regions of all perfec

For the National Era. THE BRITISH WEST INDIES .- NO. 4.

In our former communications, we have set forth absenteeism, want of economy, nominal proprietorship, and the absence of ready capital, as the chief and direct causes of the downfall of the Britich West India, recognitory interests. We have West India proprietary interests. We have also shown other indirect causes which operate against the prosperity of these colonial posses sions, long before the act of emancipation, and which would have been fraught with the same evil consequences, to one race of planters or another, when a crisis like the present arrived, race. We threaten not, but admonish; we fear should the privilege of negro slavery still have not, but raise the note of preparation; and there heen perpetuated, intact and without modificapeen perpetuated, intact and without modification. But another great disadvantage remains wild and rash enthusiasm of madness and reyet to be considered, which the plantations labor under—if it be not looked upon as a serious im
under—if it be not looked upon as a serious imof science, and, above all, by kindness, elemency. pediment to their very existence-and this is the union of agriculture with manufactures, by the me agents and upon the same property. An estate, for example, containing 500 acres,

has 300 of these in actual cultivation. These are arranged generally, in the Islands, as in the Southwestern States, to bring in the crop at a certain period of the year; ordinarily, from November until May. But, unlike the latter, the tropical plantations have no cessation to the rapid growth of vegetation; and the original stump, plant, or ratoon, instead of perishing in the ground from had been so surely drawing him back to her side during the evening hours, had faded before the cold and occasional frosts, as in Louisiana, remains vigorous and healthy, but, at the same time, almost smothered by the rank and luxuriant | acted upon by the Board; and whereas it has been growth of weeds of every description.* In the palmy (?) days of compulsory labor, ample provision was made for the eradication and extermiglimmered fainter and fainter in the heart of Sybil Moody. The report of Frederic Vane's engagement to the lovely English lady became the young cane. There were, then, the canecutting gang, the boiling-house and mill gangs, the weeding gang-each to perform the necessary cultivation of the soil from the manufacture of the imperative to insure a bare maintenance, to say nothing of prosperity and success, to the

Under the present labor system generally pursued, when the manager of an estate begins to make sugar, the cane-cutting and boiling gangs are composed of the whole force which wages, and liberal wages, can muster. Notwithstanding, the amount of labor is inadequate to the demand; and hence, by a diversion of such labor from the soil, by the time the crop is reaped and manufactured, the young cane, growing less rapidly and exuberantly than the surrounding wild vegetation, is not only retarded in its progress, but often altogether from newspapers; with a clear surplus in hand of destroyed. The work of weeding, relieving, and \$691,652, which will be increased by the 30th of supplying, after this period, amounts to treble the month or six weeks after cane-cutting, with worse of five cents per half-ounce! prospects for the succeeding crop. From this disadvantage in the application of labor, 20 per centof the cultivation in ordinary years, and in ex-

treme wet or dry seasons 40 per cent., is lost. A remedy for this evil, so evident and so detrimental to the interests of the free labor Colonies, as occupied the attention of many West India roprietors, since the abolition of slavery in the British possessions. About 1841, Mr. Ross, an English barrister, and proprietor of an estate in letters as cheaply as England. The whole cost of the island of Grenada, published an able pamphlet on the above subject. He proposed farming out, or selling, plantations in small portions; while the buildings, machinery, &c., remaining their 27 millions, which would give us 270 mil in the hands of the proprietor's representative, he would be able to manufacture generally and continually, for the whole neighborhood, or purchase at a fair valuation the product of the soil, raised by conclusion from his own experience. Being aware of the importance of the great change brought but sore trouble, imprisonment, and perhaps death, await me. Listen, my child. This day the Governor hath notified me that he, together with Mason and his follower Hinckes, will partake of the himself acquainted with the habits and capacity himself acquainted with the habits and capacity of his people, and adopted various plans to obvi-ate the evils which he clearly foresaw impending. ate the evils which he crearry to the proposes in his The system, therefore, which he proposes in his actual investigaand personal attention; and this, before h left the property, he also saw perfected. From like observation, and much attention to the sub ject, we agree with this writer entirely.

The above plan has been considerably enlarge

of plantation De Kindesen, in Demarara, and circulated among his friends, in 1845-246. The Baron proposes two plans for remedying the pres-ent depressed state of the sugar plantations; and both these have a direct reference to the subject we are discussing—the permanent separation of the cultivation of the cane from the manufacture of sugar. In one, similar to that of Mr. Ross's formed. above, he divides the estate into lots of five, ten, or twe ty acres each, and gives them in charge of families or individuals, apportioning to each one-half or two-thirds of the produce raised, as one-half or two-thirds of the produce raised, as compensation for their interest and labor; the proprietor finding all the facilities for the proper cultivation of the estate. The manager; as the sole agent of the absentee, would then merely manufacture the sugar, and divide the proceeds, according to the above arrangement. This proposition does away altogether with the necessity of the greatest drawback and heaviest item on an estate—the weekly or monthly pay list; and ile his gular rigid the most seem of the word of the seems, would be by severed our enemies. Yet, surely, there is one among them, who, forgetful as he seems, would the prospect of labor, and leave to each race, white or black, Yane."

The quick, convulsive shudder that passed through the girl's frame, shook even him, and for some moments he sat in bewildered surprise. The truth seemed suddenly to dawn upon him. He raised her head in his trembling old hands, and gased on her pale face for some moments, while his own grew tsemulous with emotion. "My child, my poor, motherless that some show the some some ments, while his own grew tsemulous with emotion. "My child, my poor, motherless through the greatest frame and prosperity."

My child, my poor, motherless through the greatest frame and univide the proceeds, the proc

that I cherished, yea, loved him as a son, and he—
I will—"

"Forgive him, father, even as I have forgiven him," whispered a voice in his car.

"With a set of works, power, and machinery, capable of making 2,000 to 3,000 hogsheads, with the same proportion of molasses annually, or during the cop season. This set of sugar works would take off and manufacture the produce of from six to ten estates; and at the same time give to none a land or water carriage (according to the physical and geographical characteristics of the Colony, and the disposition of estates therein) of more than three miles beyond their own limits. By this system, the capitalist owning the central man. this system, the capitalist owning the central man-ufactory might either purchase at a market price the crop of his more needy neighbors and the small cultivators, or manufacture at a certain per centage of toll, similar to the system pursued in flour mills, the produce of the surrounding country. The manufacturer would then study every plan of economy in labor and machinery, and seek at the same time every means of improving the

quality of the staple commodity; while the agri-culturist, whether white or black, on a large or a small scale, would likewise pay every attention to the cultivation of the soil—neglecting on no account either artificial appliances, agricultural implements of economy, or favorable opportunities for securing a large and luxurious crop from a fertile and flourishing estate. But not only in thes for securing a large and tuxtrous crop from a fertile and flourishing estate. But not only in a financial and commercial sense would the sepa-ration of agriculture from manufacture be profit-able and beneficial to all—the moral condition of the newly emancipated and consequently semibarbarous race would be raised and improved, by giving them a personal interest in the welfare of property. Instead of being regarded, as they still are, as laborers and serfs attached to estates, possessing certain privileges upon certain conditions, viz: provision-grounds, house rent, medical at-tendance, &c., which can only be honestly and legally enjoyed by performing a daily task at a stipulated remuneration, and which, if they absent themselves from the field they have no right to occupy, without a deduction from their weekly or monthly receipts—they would be perfectly in-dependent of all, and feel the blessings of freedom in every sense and degree, without being subjected, as they often are, to prosecution for non-fulfilment of contracts of service, and at any rate from expulsion, disgrace, and reproach. In conclusion, we must add, upon the fact which we have adduced in this series of article on the causes of the present distress in the Brit ish West Indies, we shall make no comment, but appeal to every candid and intelligent reader to decide, whether to the fact of emancipation alone all such distress can be attributed? and whether, by foresight and precaution, the same evil conse quences may not be avoided, should emancipation ever take place in the Southern States. As country, we have the experience of our national ancestor to profit by; and, as States, we have the depressed condition of the Colonies before us, as

realized among us; and tenfold more so, if with all their past history before us we are unprepared for the event. With the progress of religion and freedom, and with the age of improvement and liberality, the still higher work must follow-the civilization and evangelization of mankind; and, with it, the entire enfranchisement of the human not by the boasted appeal to arms, not by the and forbearance, to meet any change which the ever-varying and revolutionizing signs of the Ulster county, N. Y., January 4, 1850.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

NEW YORK CHEAP POSTAGE ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 5th

January, 1850, the following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas the Resolutions inadvertently pub lished in some of the newspapers, and purporting to have been adopted by the Directors on the 12th December, 1849, were offered, but not definitely ascertained that they are not strictly in accordance the 2d article of its Constitution-

ed, That as one of the original and funthe firiends of Cheap Postage throughout the work, and thereby saving both time and cultiva-tion. But since that period the separation of the Resolved, That the draft of a Circular and Petition, presented at this meeting, be approved cultivation of the soil from the manufacture of the staple has become inevitable; and, as the prostaple has become inevitable; and, as the prostary and Treasurer be authorized to have the pects have darkened on these Colonies, this action

circulated throughout the country.
Silas Wood, Chairman pro tem. Isaac Winslow, jun, Recording Secretary. CIRCULAR.

To each Friend of Cheap Postage in the United States SIR: The New York Cheap Postage Associa tion request your immediate attention to these few hints, in relation to a public object of great moment, which is in a situation to require your individual and earnest attention. The Report of the Postmaster General has dis-

appointed the friends of Cheap Postage. With a most prosperous condition of the Department; with a rapid increase of business; with an income of \$3,882,762 from letters alone, and \$819,016 June to \$1,033,710; and with the people expecting the adoption of a proper system of Cheap Postage, cost it would have done, had it been applied a he only recommends a reduction to a uniform rate On the great mass of letters this is no reduc

On a calculation, which is certainly large, he supposes it may reduce the revenue \$775,000, which will not nearly absorb the surother reductions of rate have had, the increase of letters will more than compensate for the lower price

and keep up the revenue to its present mark. The expense of transportation of the mail in this country is \$2,577,407; and in Great Britain our Post Office is \$4,479,049; of the British \$7,016 250, which is all paid by the Penny Postage lions to their 346 millions. At the lowest calculation, Cheap Postage would more than double the number of letters the very first year. It did so in England, where the weekly number of letters which in 1840 was 2,102,281, became 4,355,237 in 1841. This would give 128 millions, yieldir \$2,560,000 the very first year. The postage Congress, if charged at present rates, the Post-master General says, would amount to \$792,700, besides what is paid to Postmasters for delivering free letters, at two cents each, amounting to nearly \$100,000 more, all which Congress ought to pay ut of its contingent fund. To this add \$850,00 for newspaper postage, and you have \$4,222,700. Then let the expense of the Ocean Steamers be transferred, as it ought, to the Navy account. There can be no doubt that, by the time the surplus-now on hand is exhausted, the vigorons increase of postage would enable the Department to support itself out of its current receipts.

Five cents is not "Cheap Postage." This is a technical team will endertee the control of the surplus of the control of the contr

Five cents is not "Cheap Postage." This is a technical term, well understood, and is applied to the philosophical system invented by Rowland Hill, and which has been in use in England for rill, and which has been in use in England for ten years. Penny Postage, or two cents, is what all mean by Cheap Postage—carrying letters for what it is worth, and not taxing letters to pay for other objects. The experiment in Great Britain proves that the service can be afforded for two cents, and therefore that is the only just measure of its value—money's worth for the service per-

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT IT? It is very evi dent that something must be done, or we shall not have it. Providence never intended that a free people should obtain so great a boon without an effort. Cheap Postage is "for the people," and if the people wish for it they must say so.

What then shall be done about it? If something

some one, and have a right to address him on matters of public concern.

3. Pettrons.—The multiplication of petitions is the main reliance now. If a million petitions can be sent to Congress before the first of February, we shall have Cheap Postage. Multiply them.

PETITIONING. Its efficacy depends more on the number etitions than on the number of names to each

provided each one is signed by responsible person Petitions should not only by numerous, but should represent the wishes of all the various interests, classes, and divisions, that are found in society—trade, learning, humanity, education religion, agriculture, &c. &c. Let us, by way of example, enumerate some classes or divis

which petitions may come:

1. The President and Faculty of a College. 2. The Students of a College.
3. The Professors and Students of a Medical 4. The Professors and Students of a Thologi-

cal Seminary.

5. The Principal and Scholars of an Academy.

6. The Inhabitants of a School District. The Superintendent and Teachers of a Sab-

8. The Minister, Office-bearers, and Members f a church or congregation.
9. The Proprietor and Employees of a work-

hop or manufactory.

10. The President and Directors of a Bank. 11. The President and Directors of an Insur-

.12. The President and Directors of any other usiness corporation.

13. The Officers and Members of a Chamber of

Commerce
14. The Officers and Managers of a Benevolent Society, formed for any purpose, or by any name whatever. 15. The Members of any private club, society

16. The Officers, Managers, and Members any Agricultural Society.

17. The Officers, Managers, and Members of any society for the advancement of art, science, literature, or discovery.

18. Every Library Company and Lyceum.

19. The Publishers, Editors, and Printers every newspaper.

20. Any other collection of persons, organized

or casual, in dwelling, hotel, public place, or elsewhere. There is no incongruity or impropriety in an individual signing more than one of these peti-tions, as representing various relations and in-terests, where it is done in good faith. We do not doubt that you, sir, to whom this Cir-cular is addressed, or whose eye now traces these lines, belong or have access to some one or more of these classes or associations, within which you may by a little effort, with propriety and effect,

introduce a Petition for Cheap Postage, and procure a sufficient number of Signatures to carry eight with Congress. You will find a blank form on this sheet, which may be used, unless you prefer a written form of your own, which on some As soon as the Petition is signed by as many

of the proper persons as may be willing to give their names for the object, please forward it di rectly to your Representative, or some other member of Congress, for presentation.

As it is quite desirable the bill should be pass ed as early in the session as possible, to give time for preparation for the new system to go into effect the first of July, which is the beginning of the next fiscal year, we trust you will lose no time in

doing whatever is in your power in aid of so grea a public benefit. SILAS WOOD, Chairman pro tem. Isaac Winslow, jun., Recording Secretary.

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE. To the Congress of the United States, the pe tition of the undersigned, - respectfully

That the subject of Cheap Postage has been so widely considered among the people, and its re-sults in Great Britain for ten years have been so successful, that we earnestly ask our National Legislature to grant us the same benefit, by es tablishing the rate of postage on pre-paid letters at two cents per half ounce.

3 All Editors throughout the Union, favorable to the cause, are requested to publish the foregoing Resolution, Circular, and Petition.

For the National Era. FARMING OUT PUBLIC OFFICES.

MR. EDITOR: Ever since the days of Nero nd for aught I know, from the time of Nimrod. it has been the practice, under despotic and ever conarchical Governments, tof arm out public of ometimes by sovereigns themselves.

We are enforced to farm our royal realm."-Shak The court favorite, when an office is bestowed ances in the United States, it be recommended to from mere favoritism, farms the taxes or rents to office, while "he quaffs the muscadel." Even preaching is done in some countries by proxy, and the practice of farming offices prevails in this country-the Model Republic-it seems! If I mistake not, the matter was brought before the consideration of one branch of the National Legislature, recently. An old gentleman in this city who has served the Whig party night and day through evil report and good report, was appoint ed by General Taylor to supersede a brisk littl man who received his appointment from Mr. Polk. He sits in his arm-chair, while another person, n a different part of the city, is the actuary Whether they divide the salary equally, or thr quarters to one quarter, or the Government offi-cer pay his officer a commission, I do not know. I hope the matter will not be permitted to sleep. Let all sinecures be done away in this country— let only capable, honest, and faithful men be apointed to office-let no man receive or retain a office because he is a noisy politician-oblige the office-holder to perform the duties personally Then the business of the Government transacted promptly and economically-and not

THIS Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winehester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 15th of Eliventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar, Composition Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetorie, the French Language, Drawing, Painting, and Needlework. d Needlework. Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astron

Lectures are derivered to Authors Introoping, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments. A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical appa stus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in a minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excilence as the proper stimulants to exertion.

The terms, for fulfion, board, and washing, are \$100 per painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required.
Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to
the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed
to Purcel's Store.
Dec. 6.
SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

BOARDING. DOARD and Rooms can be had, by the day, week, month, at the subscriber's, on Pennsylvania avenu between Third and Four-and a-ha'f sts., Washington, D. Dec 6-5t H. N. GILBERT.

MEDICAL CARD. HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., C street, next to the cor of Four-and-a-half street, Washington. May 24

JOHN W. NORTH,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Law Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.
Oct. 11.—y CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES MERCHANT'S from the South and West would be amply recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by calling at the Carpet, Oil Cloth, and Window Shade Depot. Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second floor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thonsand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Venitian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths Mats Rugs, Looking Glasses, Blinds, Window Shades, and Mattings, wholesale and retail, very low. The Liberal advances made on consignments of Carpetin and Oil Cloths.

J. SIDNEY JONES.

March 15.—lam12t

JUDGE JAY'S REVIEW OF THE MEXICAN Cheap, for Gratuitous Circulation.

FOR gratuitous circulation, this admirable work can now be had, in paper covers at the following rates, much cheaper than even unbound tracts, viz: six copies for one ioliar, and 100 for \$15. or, on poorer paper, for \$13. Apply to W. C. BROWN, 216 Cornhill, Boston.

WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York.

JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD, 84 Arch street, Phila.

Nov. 25—2m

ARI WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slow Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lined Iron Chewill stand more fire than any others made in the ry. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Y will stand more fire than any others made from the try. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chr 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Fil Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal Letter Copying Presses, Fire Proof Doors for Banks Stores.

EVANS & WATSON, 76 South Third street, Philadelphysics of the seal and express the seal and

I MPROVED LARD OIL—Lard Oil of the finest quality agual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery swoollens, being manufactured without acids, can always purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared exprest to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Inc. and Ca..adas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Oincinnati

N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and exam or themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.

Aug. 28.

S.A. PEUGR, Washington D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW

No. IX.—DECEMBER, 1849.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Fre Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Lite rature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remission. dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six, dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning of the close of the third volume, until the edition printed is exhausted.

Contents of No. 9. Senatorial Speeches on Slavery.

A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers.

And Divine Mac Sunday Contracts. Mr. Colman on English Agriculture. The Financial Condition of Russia. The Massachusetts Indians. Str. Polk's Administration. Short Reviews and Notices.

Nr. Polk's Administration.
Short Reviews and Notices.
Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 12 Water st. WANTED.

WANTED,

A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Manual Labor
School in the West, for Colored People. The school is
situated in a pleasant and healthful section of country. It
has been founded on a bequeat left by a cecased philanthropirt, and all that is now needed, to carry into effect his benevolent purpose, is a Principal Teacher of the requisite
qualifications. None need apply who cannot produce the
most satisfactory testimonials of character and competence.
Communications on the subject, post paid, may be addressed to

G. BAILEY,
Nov. 8

Washington, D. C.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Thid and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

627 S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street. Boston, NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

scription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Bo (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era. THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

THE Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms is published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the structure and anatomy of the entire human body, with familiar explanations, easily to be understood by all classes.

The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a Journal of Health, embracing the true principles of Life and Loweri-The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a Journal of Health, embracing the true principles of Life and Longevity, has now been before the public several years; and they have expressed their approval of it by giving it a monthly circulation of upwards of Fitteen Thousand cepies. This Journal is edited by the leading Hydropathic practitioners, aided by numerous able contributors in various parts of our own and other countries.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers,
Nov. 15—3m Clinton Hall. 129 and 131 Nassau st., N. Y.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. THIS Journal is a monthly publication, containing thirty six or more octavo pages, at One Dollar a year, in ad-

rance.

To reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the most To reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this, we must understand the buman constitution. This, Phrenology, Physiology, and Vital Magnetism, en brace, and hence fully expound all the laws of our being, conditions of happiness, and causes of misery—constituting the philosopher's stome of Universal Truth. PHRENOLOGY.

PHRENOLOGY.

Each number will contain either the snalysis and location of some phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an article on their combinations; and also the organization and character of some distinguished personage, accompanied by a likeness, together with frequent articles on Physiognomy and the Temperamen's

The Phrenological Journal is nublished by

FOWLERS & WELLS,

Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau st., N. York,

To whom all communications should be addressed Nov. 15—3m

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-TUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situ-of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable auspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Kheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyapepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoza, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous dis-case; under the superintendence of Dr. Devter, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

asse, under the superintendence of Dr. Dester formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with vater of the purest quality.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have clapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U. S., and the result of its administration, in both seute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

The Managers deem it unnecessary to refer to the numerous and astonishing cures which have been effected at this institution, (notwithstanding they have permission from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire information of this kind, they will be referred to the catients themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they received while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment. "Diseases gallop on towards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," reaction being them more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT Has been constructed after the European plan; every re being provided with a plunce, foot, and sitz bath. The douch has a fall of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water. The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the conomy of an the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrions and enterprising 'armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

Tenms—for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dol'ars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly.

The water tre-tment is not a panacea that will cure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicate the benefit of a careful examination: In

have the benefit of a careful examination. In every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants wil be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the Institute, for which a fee of five dollar is to be paid at the time of making the examination.

Persons at a distance can obtain an opinion as to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accommanied by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to Samuel Ween, Secretary, 58 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, or to De Dexter, on the premisers. premises.
Patients will be expected to bring wish them two line sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, ar half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the nstitute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or sad

At the Livery Stable, they can produce carriages or sad die horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen,) and such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them wel-taken care of, at livery s'able prices. A stage runs daily from the institute to Red Bank. Oct. 25-tf REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE, Holden's Illustrated Dollar Magazine.

SINCE the death of the projector of this popular Maga-sine, the property has passed into the hands of the sub-scriber, who will continue to publish it at the Publication Office,

No. 109 Nassau Street, New York, THE NEW VOLUME, To be commenced on the lat of January, 1850, will comprise many important improvements, which, it is believed, will render the Magazine one of the best periodicals published in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Among these improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretoform.

ed paper, a higher order of Hustrations than those herectorer given, and contributions from some of the ablest writers in America. It is the aim of the proprietor to publish a Popular Magazine, adapted to the wants of all classes of reading people in the Republic, which shall be both instructive and amusing, and free alike from the grossness which characterizes much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the vapidity of the so-called "Ladies" Magazine." The Illustrations will consist of Original Drawings engraved on wood by the best artisis. Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of Remarkable Places,
Illustrated by pen and pencil. A strict revision will be exercised, that no improper article or word shall ever be admitted, so that it may safely be taken by persons of the utmost refinement, and read at the fireside for the amusement or instruction of the family circle.

The Review department of the Magazine will contain brief critical notices of all the new publications of the day, and will form a complete chronicle of current literature.

From the business and literary connections already established, the best assistance that the country can afford will be secured for completing the plans of the publisher, and nothing will be wanting that ample pecuniary resources and watchful industry can obtain, to make the Magazine the Leading Literary Perbodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes Leading Literary Periodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes the hope of profit, except from a circulation greater than that which any literary periodical has ever yet attained; but, with the new avenues daily opening for the circulation of works of merit; the constantly increasing population of the country; the cheapness of the Magazine, and the superiority of its literary and artistic attractions to those of any other work now issued; the proprietor fearless y engages in an enterprise which will be sure to benefit the public if it should not enrich himself.

The Magazine will be under the editorial charge and supervision of

Charles F. Briggs,

accompanied by well-engraved Fortraits of Eminent Divit of the American Churches, which have formed a conspicue feature of "HOLDEN," will be continued in the succeed Volumes of the Magazine, and will render it of peculiar val to religious people of every denomination. The Fifth Volume

will commence on the First of January next, but will be issue on the 15th of December. Each number will consist of 64 Pages, and Numerous Engravings. The Terms are One Dollar a Year

one of the Magazine will be plainly and carefully directed, and sent by mail at the risk of the subscribers. As each number will be stereotyped, missing or lost numbers can be at any time supplied when ordered, but will be deducted from the time for which payment has been received. Remittances may be sent at the risk of the proprietor, provided a description of the bills are taken, and enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, as evidence of the fact.

Five copies will be furnished for \$4, and twenty copies for \$15. Numbers for the year 1848, excepting the month of January, will be furnished at four cents each, and Bound Volumes in cloth with gilt edges, from July to December, inclusive, at \$1 each.

Volumes in cloth with gilt edges, from July to December inclusive, at §1 each.

Newspaper publishers who will insert this Prospectus for times, and notice the Magazine monthly, will receive a bound volume for the year 1849, and an exchange for the coming year; they are requested to send only those papers in which the Prospectus and notices appear. Letters must be addressed to "Holden's Dollar Magazine, No. 109 Nassau St. New York," and post-paid in all cases.

Oct 25—3m. W. H. DIETZ, Proprietor, LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Tele
Calvin DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Tele
Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Pari
attention paid to collections.
Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.
County court—first Monday in February, May, a ober.
Circultcourt—escond Monday in June and November.
Circultcourt—escond Monday in June and Monday COMMISSION STORE.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, s handsomely fitted up with raised seats and elevated platform, and brilliantly illuminated with gas, for

RAYNE'S celebrated series of gigantic PANORAMAS A VOYAGE TO EUROPE. embracing magnificent views of Boston, its Harbor, Halifax, the Atlantic, Liverpool, London from the Themes, (passing under the bridges, and ending with a magnificent view of the THAMES TUNNEL, brilliantly illuminated, and both banks of the beautiful

RIVER RHINE. being the largest Panorsma ever exhibited. Painted by Walter M. Bayne, from original sketches taken by himself, and which occupied three years in preparation. It has been witnessed in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by upwards of 200,000 persons.

An exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children under twelve years, 15 cents, Doors open at 6 3-4 o'clock; to commence moving at 7 1 2.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS, VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.

PACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, second edition: A complation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R.
Giddings, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican war, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody. Price 20 cents. Nathaniel P. Rogers.—The second edition of a collec-ion from the writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Frice, in eat cloth binding, \$1. Narrative of the Life of William W. Brown, a Fu

Auto-Biography of H. C. Wright: Human Life, illustrated in my individual experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry C. Wright "There is properly no his tory; only biography."—R. W. Emerson. Price §1. The above works are just published and for sale by

Sept. 27.-6m BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, Boston NOTICE.

TO George Williams, John S. Williams, John W. Pound, and Daniel A Van Valkenburgh:
You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Christopher C. Parker, receiver of the property of George and Walter Williams in the hands of John S. Williams and J-hn W Pound, and the complaint of Lyman A. Spalding, which is filed in the Cl-rk's office of Ningara county, and to serve a copy of your answer of me, at the village of Lockport, in the county of Niagaa, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; or, in default the eof, the plaintif will apply to the Suprame Court, at a t-rm thereof to be held at the court house in the village of Lockport on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1830, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

F. J. FITHIAN, of Lockport, N. Y.
Dec. 20—6t
Plaintiff's Attorney. NOTICE.

Dated December 8, 1849. THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Balley, and published at Washington, can be had the Boston Agency for the National Era, 25 Combill. Tice, by mail, 50 cents a year; deivered in Soston, free of ostage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY, No. 25 Cornhill. THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by a press, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully collected by

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully relicited by Nov. 25. GEO. W. LIGHT, 25 Carnhill. A NEW PUBLICATION. POETICAL Sketches of the Messiah. By Rev. Samuel F. Porter, of New Jersey. Published and for sale by M. W. DODD, New York. 32mc. Price 31 cents. "These Sketches are worthy of more than 'faint praise;

"A beautiful little volume, embracing several Sketched referring to the advent and work of the Messiah. * * * "Presbyterian. TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to the obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries an will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusted to them.

Persons residing at a distance may precure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a natent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be sent with perfectsafety by the Expresses. Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be postpaid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO., Washington, D. C., DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes Notes on all solvent banks to TES. old at the best prices. DRAFTS. NOTES, AND BILLS, In Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittan promptly made, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

COLLECTIONS Made in all the principal cities EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates. OF Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M. Nov. 15-tf

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counselled
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds pure
trailly attended to.

Jan 29 LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

DIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati. JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to

CORRENPONDENTS and others desiring to communicate with the undersigned will please direct their letters and papers to Fulton, Oswego county, New York, my present post office address.

J. C. HARRINGTON.

Nov. 29. DE WOLF & FARWELL. TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, CALVIN DE WOLF. WILLIAM W. FARWELI

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine. The subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, pluning, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint elapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any marhine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whele width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-hirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, Cost-paid, Boston Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

May 3.—1y

Border street. Fast Boston, Mass.

May 3.—ly Border street. East Boston, A

OF The above Planing Machine has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and has planed 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to stick any description of mouldings with great rapidity. The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexed to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine, and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by them. them.

A machine may be seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New York, and at the Flaning Mill of Duccan Mangey, Louisville, Communications for further particulars cheerfully respond

For the States of Ohio. Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri.
For the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

DUBLISHED by the American and Foreign Anti-Sla

Population of the American and Foreign Anti-Sla
Society, and for sale at their Depository in New
at the following prices:
For one thousand copies
For one hundred copies
For one dozen copies
For a single copy -For a single copy:

For a single copy:

The Almanac has been compiled by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and includes twenty-three pages of valuable original matter by William Goodell. The price by the thoneand is put at a trife above the actual cost, in the expectation of selling large editions, and of securing the active oo operation of Anti-Slavery friends throughout the country, who, it is hoped, will give to this important annual a wide and thorough circulation. The size is the same as the Almanac for 1849, viz: 48 pages.

Orders for Almanacs by the hundred or thousand will be promptly executed, and should state, definitely, by what mode of conveyance they can be sent. The postage on certy Almanac sent by mail will be two and a half cents, without reference to the quantity.

Orders should invariably be accompanied by the cash. Any sum under one dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

BOARDING. MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Oot. 25-tf DRS. MUSSEY,
MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th
street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.
Jan. 4.
W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. DRS. MUSSEY,

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!! MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!

W. B. JARVIS, Attorney at Law Columbus, Chi
Miobigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iow
Wisconsin, of that class of claims long since mai
"Lose," "Gone West," and "Not Collectable," by
chants, newspaper publishers, manufacturers, and (
Five years' experieuse has given him confidence;
there will be re charge, but so ar as collections are
except postage. Cards, giving references, terms, as
structions, will be sent in answer to post paid letters.

Dec. 20.